

Restauranda;
OR THE
NECESSITY
OF
Publick Repairs,

By setting of a certain and Royal yearly
REVENUE
FOR THE
KING.

OR
The Way to a well-being for the KING
and His PEOPLE, proposed by the Establishing
of a fitting Revenue for him, and Enacting
some Necessary and Wholsome Laws
for the PEOPLE.

*London, Printed by Richard Hodgkinson, for the Author, and
are to be sold by Abel Roper, at the sign of the Sun, over
against Saint Dunstons Church in Fleetstreet, 1662.*

THE
NECESSITY
OF

Publick Repairs.

BY
R. B. V. N. U. F.
KING

The Author of the well known
and useful treatise on the
art of building for the
use of the publick
works.

Printed by J. B. V. N. U. F.
in the year 1794.



R E G I

E T

P A T R I Æ

VERISQUE HONORIS

ET FELICITATIS

A N G L I Æ

CULTORIBUS,

HASCE VELUTI MATE-

RIARUM SEDES,

DICAT DEDICATQUE

FABIANUS PHILIPPS.



R E G I

THE
VOLUME

OF
THE
HISTORY

OF
THE
CITY

OF
THE
CITY

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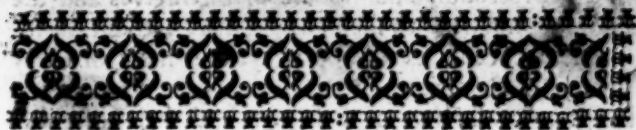
CHAPTER I

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CHAPTER II

CHAPTER III



Restauranda,

OR

*The necessity of Publick Repairs, by
the setting of a certain and Royall
yearly Revenue for the KING.*

OR

*The Way to a well-being for the KING and
his PEOPLE proposed, by the establishing
of a fitting Revenue for Him, and Enacting
some necessary and wholesome Lawes
for the People.*



Long course of time, & *Annos* a vetustas,
which weares out and subdues the most
stubborne Rocks and Marbles, and
crumbles into dust and ruin things of
long duration, together with the neces-
sities, cares and affairs which do usual-
ly busie Crowns and Princes and their Royall Revenues

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in

in the protection and welfare of themselves and the people committed to their charge, may without the inconsiderate censures of those who think much of every *Aide* and Contribution which they give towards the effecting or support of their own and their posterities happiness, be well supposed to be no small cause of wasting and lessening those Royal supports or means which our Kings of *England* have heretofore had to do it withall, and as streams running far from their springs and fountains without the help or company of other waters to augment or goe along with them, may be allowed more then a little to drie up or languish, and might silence the murmur and complaints of those who can be content to beg & get all they can from the King, and by too often by false pretences concealing the worth or value of what they ask of him, doe gain thereby ten times more then they seem to request, or he intends to give them, and making no scruple to deceive him, which our blessed *Saviour* never taught them when he commanded to give to *Cesar* that which was *Cesars*, think it is Kingly to be cozened, and that he can never give, or be deceived too much; yet when he comes to demand any help or assistance from them, though it be but for a publick good and their own preservation, can crie out, burdens and oppressions, and as if he were some *Ocean*, never to be drawn drie, or Mountain never to be digged down or exhausted; an *Elixir* to transmute and enrich others without any wast or diminution of its self, or the Sun in the firmament, which can enlighten, heat, and nourish all things and be never the worse for it, marvail how he can come to want; and if they doe believe him to be in any necessity, are ready to lay the
cause

cause or blame of it upon his Officers for taking more care of their own Estates then his, and for a thriving way of Arithmetick, by substracting from his to increase and multiply their own; whilst many who have but lately tasted of his bounty, or whose Fathers, Grandfathers or Ancestors have left them goodly Inheritances, which were either of the gift of the King or his Progenitors; or purchased and gained by beneficial offices and places or imployments under them, can look upon every Subsidy, Tax or Assessment as a blast, or mildew of their corn, some plague or epidemicall disease, or a greater national calamity, and give them no better an aspect or entertainment then the children of *Israel* did their *Egyptian* Tax-masters when they were commanded to make their Tale of Brick and gather the straw, though they never repine or grumble at the same time at ten times a greater sum to a Merry-meeting or a Feast, or spent in a horse-race, a thousand or five hundred pounds lost in a night at dice, three or four hundred pounds spent in a Treatment or Banquet, or the large or sinfull expensive vanities of themselves and their wives and children.

And too many, who would be thought to be better Subjects and Patriots then others, can seem to hate a Civil warre, shrink at the imagination of the miseries thereof, tremble at a foreign Invasion Free-quarter, Plunder, and the Outrage of Souldiers; complain of want of Trade, or the guarding of the Seas; boast of the ancient honour and glory due unto their Nation, and take a pleasure to recount it to their children, or read it in their Histories, and not a few also who in our late twenty years rebellion, and the spoils and af-

sitions which attended it, could drive honest men then themselves into Taxes and Assessments, and think a *million* and a *half* in yearly Assessments for some years together, besides a fifth part of their real Estates, a twentieth of their personal, and many other of their Depredations amounting to more then all the Taxes and Aydes put together, which for five hundred years last past were imposed by our Kings and Princes, to be little enough to sacrifice to a mistaken godliness, will notwithstanding doe as very little as they can to contribute any thing to the procuring and enjoying the blessings of peace and plenty, or avoyd the contrary.

And do never so well esteem of their own policies, as when they can by pretences of debts, poverty, or charge of children, shift of necessary and publick duties, and by undervaluing of their own Estates, or overvaluing others, make as smal an offering as they can to their oathes of Allegiance and Supremacy, and necessities of their Prince and Defender of their Faith as well as their Estates.

And too too many whilst they cannot but acknowledge if Scripture and the Lawes of God and man may be their guide and directors, that he hath lately by Gods mercy and a miracle redeemed them and their Laws and Liberties out of a slavery which stuck like a leprosie, and was like to be entailed upon them and their posterities, rescued Religion, and gave them their Lands and Estates again which the just Lawes of the Land once called their *Birthright* had forfeited unto him, can by an unheard and not easily to be believed ingratitude, after his Act of *Oblivion* and Free-pardon, neither

ther deserved nor purchased, and preferments bestowed upon them, fall into such an oblivion as nature abhors, and humanity must needs blush at, and not offer any thing in a benevolence ordered by Act of Parliament instead of a Tax or Subsidie. And very many of those which did give any thing (some loyal and right-hearted excepted) having obtained of the King to give away the principallest *Flower* of his Crown, by releasing of his Tenures in *Capite* and by *Knights service*, and promised him Tenures in *Corde* in part of satisfaction, would not be pleased to find the way afterwards to give him so much as the twentieth part of their yearly vain and unnecessary expences towards the relieving of the publick and his private necessities.

For the better information therefore of all such who are unwilling to part with a Fancy, that the Revenues of our Kings of *England* are immense or largely sufficient for their occasions, and to dispose them to the duty which the Laws of God and Men have commanded and directed; and evidence the reason and necessity which the King now hath to demand a supplement of his Revenue, and for his good people of *England* not to deny it him, and that the decayes and ruins thereof have not been occasioned only by an heretofore ill-management of the *Finances*, but by time, and an age of many ages, multiplicity of expences, indulgences to the people, and necessity of affairs and government, which exhausting the radicall heat and moisture, have so spent the spirits of the body politick, as they have brought it to that feinting, languishing and weak condition it is now in.

It will not be inconvenient from the mountains and hills.

hills of time to look down into the valleys of the ages past and take a short view (for a longer would better become the designe of a Volume then what is here briefly to be represented) of the Revenues of our Kings of *England* before and since the Conquest.

CHAP. I.

Revenues of the Kings of England.

IN the Prospect whereof it will be more then a conjecture, that those of the Saxon race, before the Norman Invasion, had in their *Heptarchy* (except *Wales*, and the barren and mountainous part of our *Britain*, to which the distressed Reliques of that Nation had for shelter and safety retired) the most part of the Lands and Revenues of the *British* Kings; that *Egbert* King of the *West Saxons*, and *Alured*, and after them *Edgar* sole Monarch of *Albion* and the Saxon Dominions, and his Successors, having possessed themselves of all the other Kings Estates, could not probably be without very large Demeasnes and Revenues, and that not only they, but all the succeeding Saxon Kings have made the support of themselves *Regality*, Government, and Affaires in and by the constant and certain Revenues and profits of their Lands in Demeasne and Service, which as a *Sacrum Patrimonium* and concomitant of the Crown, may by the ancient Charters of many of our Kings before the Conquest, the grant of the Manor of *Malling* in the County of *Sussex* by *Egbert* King of
the

the West Saxons, in *An. Dom.* 838, distinction of Crown Lands and *Terra Regis* (a great part of which were no other then what was since, and is now called) *Antient Demeasne* mentioned and recorded in *Doomsday book*, that *Liber censualis* and grand *Register* or Survey of the Lands of the Kingdome preceded by the Book or Roll of *Winchester*, made by King *Alfred* or *Alured*, a resumption of some of the Crown Lands in the reigns of King *Stephen*, Henry the Second, and Henry the Third, and several of their Successors the Articles enquired of in the succeeding *Eyres*, a Judgment in *6 Edw. 1.* against the Abbot of *Feverham* for some of the Crown lands which were aliened by King *Stephen*. And the opinion of *Bracton*, a Judge in the later end of the reign of King *Henry* the Third *lib. 2. de legibus & consuetudinibus regni Anglia*, that, *Est res quasi sacra res fiscalis qua dari non potest, nec vendi, nec ad alium transferri a principe, vel a rege regnante, & qua faciunt ipsam coronam & communem utilitatem respiciunt, may be understood to be unalienable.*

And by the casuall and uncertain profits & revenues of the Crown *Jure superioritatis*, which to such as shall acquaint themselves with the *Saxon Lawes*, Customes, and Antiquities, will appear to be *Escheats* and Forfeitures, Mines Royall, Herriots, Reliefs upon the deaths of Tenants in *Capite*, and by *Knights Service* (which in those more gratefull times amounted to very much) the benefit of Tolls and Customes, *Manbote*, *Blood-wite*, with many other *Wisa's* and *Wera's Capitis estimationes*, mulcts, penalties, and fruits of the Kingly Prerogative, which then, and with Wardships, Liveries, Profits of *Annum diem & vastum* Fines, Assart lands,

lands, and Fines for Incroachments, Purprestures, and divers other things in many Kings reigns after the Conquest were used to be exactly and carefully collected by the *Comites*, or Earles and Governours of the Shires or Provinces who had the third penny, then accounted so much as to become an honourable allowance for their collecting it; and the *Præpositi*, Shire Reeves, and other Officers of the Crown, and in the Courts of Justice, as well great as small, and the Iters and Circuits of the Justices: and that when the sinnes and miseries of our *Saxon* Ancestors had enriched *William the Conqueror*, and entitiled him to the *Directum Dominium* of all, and the *utile Dominium* of the greatest part of the lands and possessions of *England*: and he had given away much of it to his great Commanders, Friends, Allies & Souldiers (many of whom were not without their own patrimonies and great possessions in *Normandie* and other transmarine parts) and glutted them with the spoils and inheritance of the English; and had to those large Territories and Demeasnes which he reserved to himself, and the *Terra Regis* and antient Demeasnes of King *Edward the Confessor*, which he united to the Crown a further increase by the no small Estates and Inheritances of some of his after unquiet great Nobility, as *Edwin* Earl of *York*, *Ralph* Earl of *Suffolk*, *William Fitz-Osborne* Earl of *Hereford*, *Edric* surnamed the Forrester *Howard le Exul*, *Waltheof* Earl of *Northumberland*, and divers other of the *English* and *Normans*.

That which most concerned him and his successors in the reigns of *William Rufus* and *Henry* the First, the former of whom had his Estate augmented by the temporalities and vacancies of *Bishopricks*, *Abbies* and *Priories*,

Priorities, and the later by the Attainders and great Estates and Inheritance of *Robert Mowbray* Earle of *Northumberland*, *Robert de Belesme* Earle of *Arundell* and *Shrowsbury*, *William* Earle of *Mortaigne* and *Cornwall*, (both of them having much in demeasnes, and a great deal more in service for Aydes in warre, holden of them, their *Coloni* or *Gleba adscriptiti*, socage Tenants, which did most of their servile works without money, and paid them besides an annual Rent in corn and other household provissions,) was to quiet the ruined English, and by intermarriages of them and the *Normans* and *Forreigners* and other establishments, to assure what was gained to their posterities, the plenty and abundance whereof continuing through the reigns of King *Stephen* and King *Henry* the Second, who greatly enlarged his Dominions by the Duchy of *Aquitain*, Earldomes of *Anjou*, *Main*, *Poitou*, *Touraine*, and other Provinces and parts of *France*, the Lands of *Henry de Essex* his Standard-bearer by inheritance, forfeited for the treason of throwing it down and flying, and reporting that he was slain; the Earldome of *Lincoln* (Earldomes being then and long after not without great Possessions and Revenues belonging to them:) the Lands of *William Peverell* Lord of *Nottingham*; Conquest of *Ireland*, and whole Counties and Provinces thereof coming to be the Kings Demeasnes and the forfeitures to *Richard* the First of many of his Nobility and others who had taken part with his Brother *John* in his usurpation of the Regall authority.

All which with the Escheats and Forfeitures of the *Terra Normanorum* in England, upon the losse of *Normandy* by King *John* unto the *French*, confiscated Lands of a great part of the English Nobility and Gentry, after the misfortune of *Henry* the Third, in the unquietness of many of his Barons and People, his better fortune in the battel of *Evesham*, and subduing them in the forty ninth year of his Reign, the accession to the Crown of the Earldoms of *Derby*, *Leicester*, *Salisbury*, and the County *Palatine* of *Chester*, with the vast Territories and Estates which belonged unto them, and many other lesser Escheats and Forfeitures, the Forfeiture of *Roger Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk* and his Earldome, and great Possessions with divers other Escheats and Forfeitures, the Principality of *Wales* and the Conquest of *Scotland* in the Reign of King *Edward* the First, confiscating of the lands of inheritance (for from the making of the Statute *de Donis* or Entails in Anno 13. of *Edward* the first, untill Anno 5 & 6 of *Edward* the sixth, Lands entailed were not forfeited for Treason) of *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, *Lincoln* and *Derby*; *Humphrey de Bohun* Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*; of the Lords *Clifford*, *Warrein*, *Lisle*, *Tutchet*, *Cheney*, *Mowbray*, *Teyes*, *Aldenham*, *Badlesmere* and *Gifford*, and many other men of great note and eminencie to King *Edward* the second, the lands of *Mortimer* Earl of *March*, *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, and the Escheat of the great Estate and Inheritance of *Hastings* Earl of *Pembroke* to King *Edward* the third, with several other confiscations and forfeitures, and his Conquest of a great part of
France,

France, the forfeitures of Robert de Vere Duke of Ireland, Michael de la Poole Earl of Suffolk, of the Duke of Gloucester, Earles of Arundel and Warwick, and divers other great Inheritances to King R. 2. the marriage of John of Gaunt fourth son to King Ed. 3. to Blanche the sole daughter and heir of Henry Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, Leicester and Lincoln, making that of Lancaster to be as a Principality or little Kingdome, which by Henry 4. 5, 6, and 7th Kings of England coming afterwards to attend the Royal Dignity, accompanied by the forfeitures of the Dukes of Exeter and Albemarle, Mowbray Earl Marshal, Earles of Kent, Salisbury Humington, Northumberland, Stafford, March and Worcester Owen Glendour; Lords, Hastings, Despencer, Falconbridge, Bardolph, and many others to King H. 4. and the lands of the Earldome of Oxford long detained by him, confiscation of the lands of the Prior Aliens, and all France conquered and in possession, and many other great Estates coming to Hen. 5. by the Attainers of Richard Earl of Cambridge, Earl of Northumberland, Henry Lord Scrop; the lands of Wilevill Earl Rivers, and divers other Barons, the Dukedomes of Exeter and Somerset, and Earldome of Devonshire, and many other Lands and Inheritances forfeited to King Edward the Fourth, the Lands and Estate of Henry Duke of Buckingham, Earl of Stafford and Northampton, and Lord of Brecknock and Holderness, Henry Earl of Richmond, and Jasper Earl of Pentroke, with some other to King Richard the Third, accumulated by the great and Princely Inheritance of Richard Duke of York, and all the partakers of him and King Edward the fourth his brother, with the Lands and great Inheritance of the

Counsell of *Warwick*, gained by King *H. 7.* his fortune at *Bosworth-field*; and the marriage and inheritance of the Royal and principall heir of the white Rose, the confiscations of the lands of *John Duke of Norfolk*, Earls of *Surrey*, *Warwick*, *Linceln*, Lords *Lovel*, *Waller*, *Audley*, and divers others, like many great rivers running into the Ocean of the Crown revenues, made its Lands and Estate to be as vast in Demeasnes, and Service, as they were Princely and honourable.

Which being likewise abundantly enlarged by King *Hen. 8.* by the unprosperous dissolution of the Abbey and religious Lands, which the envy of the Laity in the reign of King *H. 4.* had (over and above (as they said) what would serve for the remaining Clergy) computed to be sufficient and enough to maintain fifteen Earles (which after the rate of Earls in those dayes and their grand revenues, could not be a little) fifteen hundred Knights, six thousand two hundred Gentlemen, and an hundred Hospitals, besides twenty thousand pounds per annum to be given to the King (which was then more then one hundred thousand pounds per annum is now) and were at their dissolution six hundred forty and five Abbeys, Priories and Nunneries, ninety Colledges, one hundred and ten Hospitals, and two thousand three hundred seventy and four Chanteries and free Chappels, then valued at one hundred eighty six thousand fifteen pounds eight shillings penny farthing per annum.

And together with the forfeited Lands and Inheritance of *Empson* and *Dudley*, *George Lord Rochford*, *Edmond de la Poole Duke of Suffolk*, the Duke of *Buckingham*, Earl of *Surrey* Lord *Dacres*, and divers others and the confiscation of his two great Favourites

Wolsey

Wolsey and *Cromwell*, the former of which took him the stately Palaces of *Hampton-Court* and *White-hall*, and the recontinuing of divers liberties withheld from the Crown by the *Lords Marchers of Wales*, made so great an accession and increase as the Court of *Exchequer* was not thought to be comprehensive enough for the care and governance thereof without the short-lived Courts of the *Survey*, and *Augmentation*, and *First-fruits* erected by Act of Parliament for the separate management of the Ecclesiasticall Revenues.

By the dissolution whereof shortly after, and not trusting the *Exchequer* with the better care thereof, the regal revenues if *Mr. Christopher Vernon*, a late antient and expert Officer of that Court hath not been mistaken, or miscast it, were not so little damnified as six hundred thousand pounds sterling; or if plenty had not as it most commonly useth, introduced profusion, and carelessness, might otherwise have been saved.

Which with the Lands and Inheritance of the Duke of *Somerset*, and others attainted, added by King *Edward* the sixth, the forfeitures of the Duke of *Northumberland*, *William Parr* Marquess of *Northampton*, *John* Earl of *Warwick*, *Sir Thomas Wyatt* and others to Queen *Mary*; the Lands of the Duke of *Norfolk*, *Philip* Earl of *Arrundel*, the Earls of *Westmerland*, *Essex* and *Sonthampton*, *Sir John Perrot*, *Leonard Dacres*, and others in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and hers as well as King *Edward* the sixth's ill advised and unhappy clipping and lessening the Lands and Revenues of many Bishopricks, Deans and Chapters; forfeitures of the Lord *Cobham* & *Sir Walter Rawley*, and of *Winter, Grant*,
and

and other the Gunpowder Traytors; the great revenues of the Earles of Tyrone and Desmond, and other large confiscated Escheats and forfeited Estates in Ireland, which came to King James (for before his reign and the subduing of Tyrone, that Kingdome as to the publick was a greater charge then profit) addition of Scotland and all the Appenmagas and Lands of the royal Brethren and Princes of the blood of England in their severall times and ages, falling into the Regal Revenues, would have made a plentiful support for the Crown of England, if they had tarried (as they did not) one for another, and continued unwasted and unaliened.

CHAP. II.

Supplies and Additions to the Royall Revenues, and the many cares taken therein by Parliaments and otherwise.

WHich could not be prevented by a thousand sixty one pounds and three half pence per diem revenue *ex justis redditibus*, which William the Conqueror had in daily revenue, after his Knights Fees and his large gifts and rewards given to his friends and followers (which in the now value of money and rates of provision would a great deal more then treble that summe) as *Ordericus vitalis*, who was born in his reign, and died in the beginning of the reign of King Stephen, hath informed us *exceptis oneribus regis, & reatum redemptionibus aliisque multiplicibus negotiis quæ Regis Ararium quotidie adaugebant*, besides, Gifts, Presents, Confiscations,

cations, and other things which did daily increase his riches, nor by *sixty thousand pounds Sterling*, but by him in his Treasury, his *Census Nemoium*, profits of Woods, Escheats and incidents of Tenures in *Capite* and by *Knight service*, *Hidage*, *Danegeld*, *Sponte ablata*, for all Grants or Favour which passed from him, *Comburum Regium*, or benefit of Exchanges, raising of the Fees of the Officers of his Household to a certainty *pendent*; taking accounts upon oath for all his monies issued out or imposed for repair of his Castles and Houses and fines for granting of Privileges and Liberties, Contributions to *William Rufus* towards the building of *Westminster-Hall*, three shillings upon every hundred Acres or Hide of Land in *England* to *King Hen. 1.* and his providence in making every third year a survey of his Woods and Forrests, changing of the penalities of mutilation of members into pecuniary mulcts, turning of his rents which were formerly paid in corn and other household provisions, into money, and six pence overplus in every pound for any loss or abatement which might happen in the value of money, which being then by reason of his often absence and residence in *Normandy* reckoned to be good husbandry, proved shortly afterwards by the change of times, & dearer rates of provision to be the contrary, and a great disadvantage to his Successors; *one hundred thousand pounds* in money, besides Plate and Jewels left by him in his Treasury, and posselt by *King Stephen*, resumption of divers Lands aliened from the Royal Revenue; reforming of the Exchequer by *Hen. 2.* revoking of all Grants of Lands aliened from the Crown, of the Castles of *Elebury*, *Wigmore* and *Bridgnorth* from

Wentworth, City of *Gloucester* and Lands belonging unto it from *Roger Fitz Miles* Earl of *Hereford*, Castle of *Scarborough* from *William* Earl of *Albemarle*, with many other Lands, Towns and Castles, and from *William* Earl of *Mortain* and *Warren*, base Son to King *Stephen*, the Castle of *Pemsey* and City of *Norwich*, notwithstanding that himself had granted them to the said *William* Earl of *Mortain* in his agreement with King *Stephen*, alledging that they were of the Demeasnes of the Crown, and could not be alienated, calling of certain of his great Ministers of Estate to account, and imposing a Tax of two pence upon every yoke of Oxen in *Ireland*, and two pence in the pound by Act of Parliament of every mans Lands and goods in *Normandy*, to be paid in the year 1166, and a penny in every pound to be paid for four years following, for the relief of the Christians in the *Holy warre*, enquiring by his Justices Itinerants, and Articles in *Eyre* in *England* of the rights of his Crown and Exchequer, taxing in the 32. year of his reign all his Dominions in *France*, with the Tenth of the Revenues for that year of all, as well Clergy as Laity but such as went in person to the *Holy warre*, the tenth of all their moveables, as well gold as silver, and the tenth of the moveables of two hundred of the richest men in *London*, and of one hundred in *York*, banishment of *William de Ipre* Earl of *Kent*, with his Countrymen and followers, when they grew to be a burden to the Kingdome, nine hundred thousand pounds in money besides Plate and Jewels inestimable left in the Treasury to his Son King *Richard* the first, great summes of money gained by him by renewing Charters and Fines imposed upon Sheriffs and Accomptants,

and

and such as had taken part with his Brother *John* in his usurpations, the tenth of all moveables granted to him and the City of *London* giving him a voluntary contribution towards his voyage into the *Holy Land*; maintenance of *Otho* Earl of *York*, the Son of his Sister and all the *Bavarians*; a fourth part given him by Parliament of all spirituall and temporall Revenues, as much for moveables, and twenty shillings for every Knights Fee, resumption of many Grants of Lands and Annuities, two shillings of every plough land taken for preparation of a journey to *Normandy*; examination of the Accounts of his Exchequer Officers, five shillings laid upon every plough land for another forraign voyage, and a general survey made of his Lands and Profits,

Three shillings for every plough land granted by Parliament to King *John* for his affairs in *Normandy*, one hundred thousand pounds taxed upon the Clergy towards his charges in *Ireland*, a thirteenth of all Spirituall and Temporal mens goods, twenty six shillings eight pence for every Knights Fee two shillings upon every plough land, an Ayde of twenty six shillings and eight pence of every Knights fee towards his warres in *Wales*, with Escuage of such as held of him besides *Benevolences*, Escheats and Amerciaments; twenty shillings of every Knights fee towards his charges in *Normandy*, forty shillings at another time, and an Ayde for the marriage of his Sister *Isabel* to the Emperor *Frederick*.

The fifteenth part of every mans moveables to King *Henry* the third for a confirmation of *Magna Charta* and *Charta Forestæ*, fortieth part of every mans goods towards the payment of his debts, and a thirtieth part

afterwards granted by Act of Parliament, much of his Forests and Woods converted to errable land, his Parks of *Woodstock* and *Gillingham* ploughed, many Grants made in his minority revoked, his great Officers as *Hubert de Burgh* Earl of *Kent*, Chief Justice of *England*, and others called to account, *Ranulph Britton* Treasurer of his Chamber fined in one thousand marks, a great summe of money given by the City of *London* to be made Toll-free, every one that could dispend in land fifteen pound *per annum* ordered to be knighted or pay a Fine; great summes of money gained by composition with Delinquents at seven years value of their Lands by the *Ditch de Kenilworth*, his household charges lessened, a meaner Port kept, less Almes given, his Jewels and the Crown royal pawned, Plate sold to pay his debes at no greater a value then the weight though the workmanship did cost as much, and the golden Shrine of *Edward the Confessor*, forty shillings for every Knights fee twice assessed for his warres in *Gascony*, great sums of money raised of the *Jewes*, the banishment of the *Poitevins* and his half-brothers who had made it too much of their business to beg what they could of the Revenue, and by his own sometimes sitting in the *Exchequer* to preserve it; thirty two thousand pounds sterling received of *Leolin* Prince of *Wales pro pace habenda*, and a resumption of divers of the Crown Lands which had been aliened.

Nor by an Inquiry in *Anno 4.* of King *Ed. 1.* by Act of Parliament of the Castles, Buildings, Lead and Timber of the Kings, his Demeasnes, Parks, Woods, extent of Manors, forrain Parks and Woods, Pawnage, Herbage, Mills, Fishings, Freeholds, Cottages, Curtilages,

vilages, customary Tenants, Patronages, Perquisites of Courts, Liberties, Customes and Services; a Subsidie in *Anno 6.* of his reign of the twentieth part of the commons goods towards the charges of his warres in *Wales*, the Statute of *Quo warranto* in *Anno 18.* to inquire and seise into the Kings hands all liberties usurped; a Subsidie in *anno 22.* of his reign upon Woolfels and Hydes transported, a tenth of all goods, the eighth of the goods of the Citizens and Burgeses, a twelfth of the rest of the Laity, and a moiety of the Clergy; in *anno 25.* and in *anno 26.* the ninth penny of the Commons, the tenth penny of the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, and the fifth of *York*, taking away much monies from the Priors Aliens, payment by the Clergy in *anno 23* of all such summes of money which they had promised to pay to the Pope towards the maintenance of the Holy warres, and half a years value of their Ecclesiasticall livings and promotions, abased monies, *four hundred and twenty thousand pounds fifteen shillings and four pence* raised from the *Jewes*, and a farre greater summe afterwards, contribution of ships and ship-money by the maritime Coasts and Counties in case of danger and invasion, sixty five thousand marks of silver received for Fines of some corrupt Judges, and great summes of money likewise for forfeitures by an Inquisition or Commission of *Trail Baston*.

A fifteenth of the Clergy, and a twentieth of the Temporality to King *Edward the Second*, in *anno primo* of his reign, the moveables and personal Estate of the *Knights Templers* in *England*, Contribution of ships and ship-money by the maritime Counties; a fifteenth in *anno 6.* and the great and rich confiscated personall

Edwardes of the two *Spencers*, Father and Son; and an Ordinance made pro *Hospitio Regis*, concerning the regulation of his Household.

Thirty thousand marks paid to King *Edward* the third in *anno* 2. of his reign by *Robert Bruce*, King of *Scots*, to release his Sovereignty to that Kingdom; a tenth of the Clergy Citizens and Burgeses, and a fifteenth of others granted in *anno* 6. of his reign, Aids of ships & ship-money by the Sea-coasts; and in *an.* 13. the tenth sheep of all the Lords Demeafnes except of their bound Tenants; the tenth fleece of wool, and the tenth lamb of their store to be paid in two years; and that such of them or their Peers as held by Baronie, should give the tenth of their grain, wool and Lamb, and of all their own Demeafnes, and two thousand five hundred sacks of wool given by the Commons *anno* 14. the ninth of the grain, wool, and lamb of the Laity, to be paid in two years; the ninth of the goods of the Townsmen, and the fifteenth of such as dwelt in Forrests and Chaces *anno* 17. forty shillings for every Sack of wool over and above the old rate *anno* 18. a Disme by the Clergy of *Canterbury* for three years, two fifteenths of the Commons, and two dismes of the Cities and Towns to be levied in suchwise as the last in *an.* 20. two fifteens to be paid in two years *anno* 21. two shillings upon every Sack of wool, granted by the Lords without the Commons in *anno* 22. three fifteens to be paid in three years: All such treasure as was committed to Churches throughout *England* for the Holy warre, all the goods of the *Cluniacques*, *Cistercians*, and some other Orders of Monks, half the wools of the Laity, and the whole of the Clergy; the jewels of the Crown pawned, imprisonment

prisonment of his Treasurer, abasing some of his
 and ordaining some of his Exchanges of money
 at *London, Canterbury and York*, monies abated in weight
 and made to pass according to former value, and the
 profits which the forrain *Cardinals* enjoyed in *England*
 during their lives, taken into his hands; one hundred
 thousand pounds received for the ransome of *John*
 King of *France*, great sums of money for the ransoming
 of *David* King of *Scotland*, *Philip* afterwards Duke
 of *Burgogne*, *Faques de Bourbon*, and many of the French
 Nobility; fifty shillings granted by Parliament in *anno*
 43. for every sack of wool for six years (by which im-
 position only, as the Trade of Wools and Cloathing
 then flourished, the King, as it was computed, might
 dispend one thousand marks *per diem*) fifty thou-
 sand pounds by the Laity, and as much by the Clergy,
 granted him by the Parliament in *anno* 45. to resume
 his right in *France*: a Poll-money by Act of Parlia-
 ment of four pence for every person of of the Laity
 that took not almes, of every Clergy-man beneficed
 twelve pence, and of every Religious person four pence,
 in *anno* 50. and a resumption of divers of his Crown
 Lands.

A Subsidie in the first year of K. *Richard* the second
 levied upon the great men, to spare the Commons,
 Poll-money of every person above fifteen years old,
 Fines of seaventeen shires in *anno* 21. and causing them
 to pay great summies of money for aiding the Duke of
Gloucester, and Earles of *Arrundel* and *Warwick*, the
Bohemians which pestered his Court banished, and a
 resumption of divers of his Crown Lands.

A tenth of the Clergy, and a Subsidie of twenty
 shillings

upon every Knights Fee, twelve pence of every man and woman that could dispend twenty shillings *per annum* above reprises by their Lands, and so proportionably according to their land revenues, twelve pence of every one whose goods were valued at twenty pounds, and proportionably to what it exceeded, granted to King *Henry* the fourth; seven hundred thousand pounds found in King *Richard* the second's Treasury, two fifteenths of the Commons in the sixth year of his reign, a tenth and a half of the Clergy, and of the Commons two fifteenths in the ninth, a Subsidie by the Laity, and half a mark a piece of the Stipendary Priests and Friars, in the tenth a Subsidie to be levied through the Realm, and in *anno* 11. a fifteenth, a resumption of many Grants and Annuities, regulation of his Household, and banishment of the *Gascoigners* and *Welsh*, impoverishing him and the Kingdom by Petitions and Suits.

Great summes of money given to King *Henry* the fifth by the Clergy, a Subsidie by the Clergy and Laity, a double Disme, and a fifteenth by the Laity, and in the 9th year of his reign two tenths of the Clergy, and a fifteenth of the Laity, and another fifteenth in the same year, his Crown Royall and Jewels pawned, and a resumption of divers Lands and Annuities granted to unworthy persons.

To King *Henry* the sixth in *anno primo* of his reign a Subsidie of five Nobles upon every sack of wool transported for three years, forty three shillings of every sack of wool carried out by Merchant strangers, a Subsidie of twelve pence in the pound of all merchandize imported or exported, 3. shillings upon every Tonne of wine

wine for three years granted by Parliament; *anno* 3. a Subsidie of three shillings upon every Ton of wine, and of all other Merchandize twelve pence *per tun*, except woollfell and cloth. of every Benefice of ten marks *per annum*, ten of that parish to pay six shillings and eight pence, of every Benefice of ten pounds *per annum*, ten parishioners to pay thirty shillings, and four pence, and so rateably for every Benefice: And of the Inhabitants of Cities and Boroughs every man worth twenty shillings above his Householdstuff, and his own and wives Apparel four pence, and upwards after that rate or proportion; *in anno* 8. a Disine and fifteenth of the Laity.

Great summes of money raised by King *Edward* the fourth by penal Lawes and Benevolences, resumption in the seventh year of his reign of all manner of gifts which he had given from the first day of his reign; A Subsidie in *anno* 8. of two fiftens and a half, and in *anno* 13. 2 Subsidie.

Some Taxes laid upon the people by King *Richard* the third, and a resumption of all Lands and Estate granted to *Elizabeth Grey* Queen of *England*.

A Subsidie to *Henry* the seventh in *an.* 2. of his reign at a tenth of every mans goods towards the setting forth an Army into *Britain* *anno* 4. two fiftens of the Laity, and two Disines of the Clergy, Poll-money, of every Duke ten marks, every Earle five pounds, every Baron four pounds, every Knight four marks, of every one worth forty shillings, twelve pence, of every one that took wages twelve pence, of every man above fifteen years old four pence; *anno* 6. great Benevolences, *anno* 11. a Subsidie towards his warres in *Scotland*, *anno*

Benevolences and great Fines upon penal Lawes, and eighteen hundred thousand pounds left in his Treasury, say the Historians, but as the Lord Treasurer Cecil Earl of Salisbury, informed King James four Millions and a half.

Divers Subsidies granted to King Henry the eighth in anno 6. of his reign; and in anno 14. another Subsidie upon goods, a years value for one year of all the Clergies spiritual livings, a great summe of the Laity in the Parliameat following; anno 15. a Subsidie of four pence per pound in goods from twenty shillings to five pound, from five pounds, to ten pounds, eight pence, from ten pounds, to twenty pounds, sixteen pence, from twenty pounds and upwards, two shillings, of all strangers double, of all Strangers not Inhabitants four pence a head, of every one that had Lands, Fees, or Annuities eight pence the pound, from twenty shillings to five pounds, and so doubled according as they did for goods by several proportions, and of the Clergy three shillings in the pound; great sums of money and treasure by the confiscation of Cardinal Wolsey: Anno 26. tenths and first-fruits of the Clergy formerly paid to the Popes granted unto him; An. 36. a Benevolence; An. 37. a Subsidie of six shillings per pound of the Clergy, two shillings eight pence of the goods of the Laity, and four shillings per pound of Lands, tenths of all Abby and Religious Lands reserved upon his Grants, two hundred thousand pounds paid by the Clergy of the Provinces of York and Canterbury to be excused from a Prammire, and the vast and inestimable treasure in Money, Plate, Shrines, Jewels, Copes and rich moveables upon the spoil of the Abbies and Religious Houses.

An Ayde given by Parliament to King *Edward* sixth, in the 2d. year of his reign, of twelve pence *per pound* of the goods of his naturall Subjects, two shillings *per pound* of Strangers for three years, of every *Ewe* kept in several pastures three pence, of every *Weather* two pence, of every *Sheep* kept in the Commons three half pence, and eight pence *per pound* of every woollen Cloth made for sale throughout *England*; *anno* 6. Commissions given out for sale of Church goods, *an.* 7. one Subsidie and two fifteens granted by Parliament, and the gain for some years made by the Coynage of Bullion sent from *Sweden* and returned in Merchandise.

One Subsidie of the Laity given to Queen *Mary* in *anno* 2. of her reign, eight pence in the pound, from five pounds, to ten pounds, from ten pounds, to twenty pounds sixteen pence *per pound*, and of all strangers double.

To Queen *Elizabeth* in *anno primo*, a Subsidie and two fifteens of the Clergy, and a tenth of the Temporality: *Anno* 5. a Subsidie of the Clergy and two fifteens of the Temporality; *Anno* 8. a Subsidie of the Clergy, and a subsidie, fifteenth and tenth of the Temporality; *Anno* 13. a Subsidie of the Clergy, one subsidie, two fifteenths and a tenth of the Temporality, *anno* 18. a subsidie of the Clergy, two fifteenths and tenths of the Temporality; *Anno* 23. the like, *Annis* 27. & 29. the like; *Anno* 31. two subsidies of the Clergy and three subsidies and six fifteens of the Temporality; *Anno* 39. three subsidies of the Clergy and Temporality, and six fifteens of the Temporality; *An.* 43. four subsidies of the Clergy, and four subsidies

and eight fifteens of the Temporalty, the pawning of many of her Jewels, and mortgaging divers of her Lands.

A Subsidie of Poundage and Tonnage, Wools, Woolfels and Leather *anno primo Jac.* two parts of Recusants Lands convicted; *in anno 3.* four Subsidies in the pound by the Clergy, and three entire Subsidies, and three Fifteenths and tenths, and three hundred and fifty thousand pounds for Subsidies unpaid to Queen Elizabeth; *Anno 7.* an Ayd to make his Son Prince Henry a Knight; *Anno 18.* two Subsidies of the Laity and three of the Clergy; *Anno 21.* three Subsidies and three fifteens of the Temporalty and some Subsidies of the Clergy.

Primo Car. primi, three entire Subsidies by the Spirituality; 3. *Car.* five entire Subsidies granted by the Spirituality, and as many by the Temporalty; great sums of money raised by Ship-money, and by an Act of Parliament for Poll-money, pawning all his Jewels, and the benefit for some years of Coynage, of two hundred thousand pounds of Spanish Bullion, and returning the value in *English* Commodities.

All which being great supplies and easements to the charges and burdens of our severall and successive Kings and Princes (and were not without some charge in the collection) would have been much greater if the people of *England*, keeping close to a long custome of not only getting all that they can from their Kings and *Common Parents*, but returning as little as they could of their Aydes or Thanks unto them, would have permitted them to arrive to a just or true valuation, or any more then a small part of what they should be content

to rate one another at, having by an Act of Parliament in 6. *Ed. 3.* obtained of the King, that *from henceforth all Aydes should be taxed after the old manner, and not otherwise* (the Subsidies being most commonly rated but at two shillings eight pence in the pound for goods, and four shillings in the pound for lands, with consideration of debts and other diminishing circumstances) and put in the Ballance and compared with that which was given to the people, by the Confirmations of divers Kings and Queens of Letters Patents and Lands given therein, Coronation Pardons, the General Pardons of 21 *Jac.* those in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and of some of our later Kings and Princes (for in the Reigns of many of the former, they were not so frequent, general, or usuall.) The Act of Parliament of 21 *Jacobi Regis*, for debarring the Kings Title to concealed Lands after sixty years possession, where nothing within that time had been answered or paid to the Crown, or was in *super*, and the last *all-surpassing* Act of Indemnity and General Pardon granted by King *Charles* the second, would be farre surmounted by those and many other beneficiall Acts of Parliament, granted in every King and Princes reign, of liberties and benefits to the people.

And were not enough or sufficient to repair the decayes of the *Regal Revenues*, or keep them from a consumption occasioned by their vast charges of our Kings as well in times of warre as peace, to keep their people in safety, peace and plenty, nor to cure the Revenue of a *Hectique Fever* of almost 500 years continuance, though some of our Kings and Princes took some parts of Trade into their own hands to supply their necessities, as the Wool by King *Ed. 1.* Tinne by *Ed. 3.* that

and corn by Hen. 6. and Beer transported by Queen Elizabeth, and notwithstanding the care and provision of divers Parliaments to have the Crown Lands not alien'd or wasted and the care of the Laws of England, that the grants of the King shall be void where he is deceived or not truly informed : The Ordinance in the 21 of Richard the second that whatsoever should come to the King by Judgment, Escheat, Wardship, or any other-ways, should not be given away : That of primo King H. 4. ca. 6. that in a Petition to the King for Lands, Offices, or any Gift the value thereof shall be mentioned, and of that also which they have had of the Kings gift, or of other his Progenitors or Predecessors before; and in case it be not, their Grants shall be void and repealed; the Ordinance of 21 R. 2. that the Procurer of any gift should be punished, continued untill 7 H. 4. untill the King should be out of debt, under penalty of forfeiting the double value for moving or procuring any such suit : The Statute of 4 of H. 4. cap. 4. that the King grant no Lands or other Commodities but to such as shall deserve them; and if any make demand without desert he shall be punished by the Councell, and not obtain his suit : In 11 Hen. 4. That Petitions for any such Grants delivered to the King be examined by his Privy Councell lest the Kings wants should light upon the Commons; and in 2 H. 6. That all the profits by Wards, Marriages, Reliefs, Escheats, and Forfeitures should be expended in helping to defray the charges of the Kings Household, an account of the Kings Revenue in 11. Hen. 6. in England, Ireland, Wales and Aquitaine, and of his charges and expences delivered into Parliament by Ralph Lord Cromwell Lord Treasurer of England, and the Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester,

Gloucester, and divers of the Lords of the King's Council appointed to consider thereof, the Acts of Parliament in 18 and 43 *Eliz.* That the Queen should be answered for the overplus, of the value of Lands granted by her Letters Patents after the rate of threescore years purchase. The abating in several Kings Reigns the expences of Household and of their Retinue Favourites Gifts and Rewards, and lessening of charges in Warre by Tenures in *Capite* and *Knight Service*; Aydes to make their eldest Sonnes Knights; and for the marriage of their eldest Daughters, Profit of *Annum diem & vastum*, Aides and Assistances by *Grand* and *Petis Serjeanties*, *Aurum Regine*, or something presented to the Queen in former Kings Reigns upon Grants of Lands or Estate, Licences to Trade with prohibited Merchandize, raising their Customes, and sometimes farming out their Ships, Fines upon licences of Alienation or Pardons, *Esparagne* of the Royall Revenue by the Marriages of the Heirs of the Nobility and Gentry of great Estates, and transplanting and inoculating of great and Noble Families and Estates into one another, not only for their good and advancement, but the peace and welfare of the Kingdome, and the *checque* which King *James* gave to suits and importunities at Court after that he had given away too much of his English Crown Lands to his craving Countreymen of *Scotland*, publicly declaring what kind of Suits or Requests might be demanded of him, and what he would not grant; his orders to have once in every quarter of a year Certificates or Accounts of moneys issued for his Household, Wardrobe, Jewel-house, Chamber, Navie and Stables, and his care and advice with his Privie Council for supplies
of.

of his Revenues and regulating his expences, for that the *Expenditure* was every year by affairs, troubles and cares of State, disturbances, and accidents often happening, a great deal more then the *Introductions*, the disbursements farre exceeding the incomes, the ordinary receipts coming farre short of the ordinary disbursements, and the extraordinaries very much out-going the ordinaries.

CHAP. III.

Ruine and Decay of the Revenues.

BY reason of the great charges and expences which the Kings of *England* were at through their severall Generations, to protect and defend themselves and their people (though some of them, as in all other conditions and sorts of men were found to be less provident then others, and more easie to the flatteries of Courtiers, or the necessities or importunities of Favourites or Followers, as King *Edward* the second and King *Richard* the second) sixty thousand Knights Fees, or maintenance for them given away by *William* the Conquerour of which the Religious Houses then, or in the near succeeding times, came to be possessed of 28115. the yearly value of which number of Knights Fees, if now they should be estimated but at ten thousand, and valued but at the rate of twenty pounds *per annum*, as they seemed to be at the making of the Statute of 1 Ed. 2. would be worth *two hundred thousand pounds per annum*, and if at three hundred pounds *per annum*.

annum, which is now the least of the improvement (Sir Edward Coke reckoning eight hundred, and others six hundred and eighty acres to a Knights Fee, and others at the least allowing a large proportion) would make *three millions per annum* sterling, two hundred and eighty Manors given to Godfrey Bishop of Constance, which he left to his Nephew *Moubray*, the Isle of *Wight*, Earldome of *Devon*, and Honour of *Glinton* given by *Henry* the first to *Richard de Riparis* or *Rivers*, Earldome of *Gloucester* to *Robert Fitz Henry*; great possessions given away by King *Stephen* to purchase love and fidelity, the great Estates in Land which *Maud* the Empress was enforced to grant, and her Son King *Henry* the second afterwards to confirme to divers of the great men and Nobility, as the Earldom of *Oxford* to *Ambrey de vere*, Earldome of *Arundel* to *William de Albemey*, Earldome of *Hereford* to *Miles of Gloucester*, and of *Essex* to *Geoffrey Magnaule* to forsake the usurping King *Stephen*, and the great charge which those twenty years warres expended; the wars of King *H. 2.* in *France*, and with his own Sons there and at home, and of seven and forty thousand three hundred thirty three pounds six shillings & eight pence expended and given towards the warres of the Holy land, great somes of gold and silver sent to the Pope, charges of the voyage or expedition which King *Richard* the first made in person into *Asia* and the Holy Land and his ranfome; the Earldomes of *Mortaigne*, *Cornwall*, *Dorset*, *Somerset*, *Nottingham*, *Derby* and *Lancaster* with all their great possessions, being a great part of the Crown Revenues given to his brother *John*, and a great part of the remainder sold: The troubles of King *John* with his boisterous Barons, the

Stanneries

Stanneries Castles and Honor of Barkhamstead and County of Cornwall granted by King *Hen. 3.* to his Brother *Richard* his great warres and temoils in the Barons warres, which drove him to such wants and perplexities as heard his *Queen* (as *Matthew Paris* tells us were sometimes enforced to seek their daily and necessary sustenance from *Monasteries*, charge of endeavoring at a great rate and price, though unsuccessfully to make his Son *Edmond* King of *Sicily*, and furnishing his Son *Edward* afterwards King. *E. 1.* with an Army to *Ferusalem*, that of King *Ed. 1.* in his wars against the *Scots*, and subduing that Kingdom, the raising and advancing the unhappy Favorites, *Garveston* and the two *Spencers*, Father and Son, by King *Edward* the Second, and his troubles, great expences of *Edward* the Third, in his Conquering of *France*, the Dukedom of *Cornwal*, and Earldoms of *Chester* and *Flin*, setled upon the Black Prince his Son, and the eldest Sons and Heirs of the Kings of *England* successively, preferring of *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, and his many other Sons, restoring of *Don Pedro* to the Kingdom of *Castile*, by the aid of the Black Prince, the Earldom of *Salisbury*, *Ile of Man*, Castle and Barony of *Denbigh*, given to *Mountacute*, and one Thousand Marks Lands *per annum* besides, to him and his Heirs for taking *Roger Mortimer* Prisoner at *Nottingham* Castle, one thousand pounds *per annum* with the Town and Castle of *Cambridge*, to *William* Marquess of *Fu*liers and the Heirs of his body, Honor of *Wallingford* and Earldome of *Cornwall* escheated, given to *John* of *Elsham* his Brother, the penalties and fines of Labourers, Artificers and Servants in *anno 36.* of his reign given to the Commons for three years to be distributed

distributed amongst them the maintaining and humoring of severall Factions of the great Nobility by King *Richard* the second his voyage into *Ireland*, and after misfortunes, raising of *John Beaufort* Earl of *Somerset* and *John Holland*, his half-Brother, to be Earl of *Kent* and Duke of *Exeter*; dissentions and troubles in the Reign of King *Henry* the fourth, preferring another of the *Beauforts* to be Earl of *Derby*, and his establishment as well as he could in his own usurpations, *Chirk* and *Chirk* Lands in *Wales* given by King *Henry* the fifth to *Edmond Beaufort* second Son of *John Beaufort* Earl of *Somerset*, the charge of his Conquest of *France*, the seeking to preserve and keep it by *Henry* the sixth, long and bloody Factions and Warres of *York* and *Lancaster*, *Kendal*, and other great possessions given to *John de Foix*, a Frenchman, in marriage with *Margaret* the Sister to *William de la Poole* Duke of *Suffolk*, the Earldome of *Shrowsbury* to the high deserving *Talbot*, the Isles of *Guarnsey* and *Fersey*, and the Castle of *Bristol* to *Henry Beauthamp* Duke of *Warwick*, the charge of King *Edward* the fourth in his getting the Crown, the Earldome of *Pembroke* given by him to *William* Lord *Herbert*, the making of friends and parties by King *R.* 3. pacifying of Interests by King *Hen.* 7. his gifts and grants to *Stanley* Earl of *Derby*, and the dying the white *Rose* into the *Red*, or uniting of them, the voyages and warres of King *H.* 8. in *France*, preferring of *Charles Brandon* to be Duke of *Suffolk*, *Seymour* to be Earl of *Hertford*, *Ratcliffe* Earl of *Sussex*, *Thomas Manors* Earl of *Rutland*, Sir *Thomas Bolein* to be Viscount *Rochford* and Earl of *Wiltshire*; his contest with the Pope and other great

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Princes,

Princes, large and great quantities of Religious and Ecclesiasticall Lands given away to divers of his Nobility many of whom had been the former Donors thereof, and to divers of the Gentry to corroborate what he had done, bring them into a better liking of that action, and to be the more unwilling to leave those Lands which he had given them, a remission of all debts without schedule or limitation in anno 21. of his Reign, endowing six Bishopricks and Cathedrall Churches, Pensions for life to many which were turned out of their Cloisters, a perpetual maintenance to the Professors of the Greek and Hebrew Tongues, Civill Law, Divinity and Physick in both the Universities, and to twelve poor Knights at Windsor; the warrs of King Edward the sixth in Scotland, creating of John Dudley Earl of Warwick Duke of Northumberland, Seymour Duke of Somerset, Russell Earl of Bedford, St. John Earl of Wiltshire, Rich, Willoughby, Pages, Sheffeld, Barons; his giving away great quantities of Ecclesiasticall and Chantry Lands, Viscount Mountague, Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord North advanced by Queen Mary, the Subsidie of four shillings in the pound for Lands, and two shillings for Goods granted to King Edward the sixth in the last year of his Reign, remitted by her, and nine thousand two hundred pounds land *per annum* of the Crown given away, paying at the same time twelve pound *per cent.* Interest for twenty thousand pounds borrowed of the City of London, and the greater charges and Expences of Queen Elizabeth, in protecting the Neatherlands and United Provinces, which cost her five hundred thirty four thousand pounds, and four hundred thousand pounds in succouring King H.

4. of *France*, besides what was disbursed for other Protestant Allies, guarding the Back-door of *Scotland*, relieving & guarding the young King, who was afterwards her Successor, endeavouring to reduce *Ireland* to its former obedience, which in a few years cost her, as the Lord Treasurer *Cecil* Earl of *Salisbury* in the Reign of King *James* informed the Parliament, *nineteen hundred twenty and four thousand pounds*; and defending her self from the Assaults and machinations of the Pope, King of *Spain*, and other Catholick Princes, advancing and enriching *Cecil* L. *Burghley*, *Sackville* L. *Buckhurst*, *Charles Blount* Lord *Mountjoy*, *Knowles*, *Wotton*, *Sidney*, *Carter*, *Petre*, *Compton*, *Cheney*, *Morris*, and *Stanhop*, to be Barons; and creating of the Earls of *Essex*, *Leicester*, *Lincoln* and *Warwick*: Remission of a Subsidie granted to *Q. Mary*, Farming of her Customs to *Smyth* but for *thirteen thousand pounds per annum*, afterwards to *forty two thousand pounds*, and raising them after that only to no more then *fifty thousand pounds per annum*, *five hundred thousand pounds* spent by King *James* in a totall subduing of *Ireland*, *three hundred and fifty thousand pounds* paid for *Queen Elizabeth's* debts to the City of *London*, for which some of the Crown Lands were mortgaged, and for debts to the Army, Admiralty and Wardrobe, and discharging the reckoning of brass money in *Ireland* with the same sums in silver, his vast expences by Treaties and Ambassadors, amounting in the seventh year of his Reign unto *five hundred thousand pounds*, to keep us in our envied peace and plenty; *four hundred thousand pounds* disbursed in relieving the *Dutch*, besides what was spent in satisfying the greedy cravings of the *Scottish Nation*, preferring and raising of the Duke of

Richmand, Ramsey, Earl of Holdernes, Earls of Carlisle, Kelley, Morton and Dunbarre, Howard Earl of Northampton, Carr Earl of Somerset, Herbert Earl of Montgomery, Villers Duke of Buckingham, Cranfeild Earl of Middlesex, Cecill Earl of Salisbury, Howard Earl of Suffolk, Mountague Earl of Manchester, Ley Earl of Marleborough, and Digby Earl of Bristol.

All which and many more which might be here enumerated, did not only as was usuall in the Reigns of our former Kings, by necessary bounties encouraging of virtue and valour, rewarding of merits and high deservings of Ministers of State, and great Atchievements of men of warre through a succession of ages, accidents, occasions, and reasons of State, draw and derive their honours from those fountains of Honour, but large Revenues and Lands many times likewise, to support and maintain their Dignities, and sometimes upon the Petitions of the Commons in Parliament, as to conferre upon *John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster*, the Dukedome of *Acquitaine* in the reign of King *Edward* the third, to make *John Holland* the Kings half-Brother Earl of *Huntington* in the reign of King *Richard* the second, and to preferre and advance the Lords *John* and *Mumphyrey*, Sons of King *Henry* the fourth : and sometimes great Pensions and Annuities were given for life untill Lands could be provided to support them, in reward of virtue and their services done or to be done for the good of the Nation, and to continue them and their posterities as props and pillars of the Royall Throne in a gratefull acknowledgment of the favours received from it; And besides those former rewards and Ennoblishments, puts it at this day for Creation money, paid

to the Dukes, Marquesses and Earls, to no less a charge then one thousand pounds *per annum*, by which the people were in all ages no losers, when the Honour, strength and defence of the Kingdome was maintained and increased by them, and themselves kept in peace and plenty, the manner of living in ancient and better times, being with little money and small rents, great services, by the thankfull and ready duty and affections of Tenants to their Benefactors and mesne Lords, not only made them great in power, but enabled them to imitate their Princes, as much as they could in great hospitalities, deeds of charity and almes, building and endowing of Churches, Abbies, Priories and Religious Houses, and giving large Inheritances to their Servants, Friends and Followers *pro homagio & servitio*, and other dependances, Common of Estovers and of great quantities of Lands to severall Cities, Towns and Villages and in such a plentiful manner distributed and gave their Lands, as if the Lands in *Capite* & by *Knight Service*, Coppyhold Lands & Commons, which our King's Nobility and Gentry bestowed heretofore upon the inferiour sort of people, and what they dedicated to God by giving to Churches, Religious Houses, Colleges, Churches and Chappels, should be surveyed and measured, they would amount to no less then two parts in four of the Lands of the Kingdome.

The *quondam* lethargie, sleepiness and unactivity of many of the Officers of the Exchequer who should be as the *Argus* eyes to guard the Royall Revenue; the indulgence heretofore, or neglect of some of her Officers, and their not remembering that they were to be the Kings and his Treasurers Re-

6. 1.

neglecting or neglecting of his debts upon
 feigned Petitions, which can tell how to deceive the
 most carefull Barons or Judges of that Court, when
 their Sovereign suffered in the mean time very great
 damage for want of the money, the not duly estrea-
 ting of all Fines and Amerciaments, corrupt com-
 poundng for such as were estreated by under Officers
 at easie rates, granting to the City of *London* their
 Fines and Amerciaments, want of looking after, as
 they doe in other Nations, the execution of those mul-
 titudes of penall Lawes (which otherwise will be to
 little purpose) and assisting the collection of the Kings
 legall profits arising thereby, the heretofore carelesnes
 or corruption of some of our former Kings Officers,
 who for fees or favour enlarged their Charters and
 Grants to bodies politique, Cities, Towns and Corpo-
 rations, and to as many private persons as would peti-
 tion for them, and decked them with the flowers of
 the Kings *Crown* which were not to be parted with so
 easily.

So as what by Grants or Prescription which in many
 cases is but the incroachment or filchings of liberties
 and privileges, concealed or not well looked after, co-
 vered and drawn into a property by a time beyond the
 memory of man upon a meer supposition, that there
 might possibly have been a loyal or good grant or com-
 mencement for them, every little Manor of those mul-
 titudes of Manors and Franchises (which the Commons
 in a Parliament of King *Edward* the third complained
 off) and proportions of Lands in *England* (many of
 which are called Manors by supposed Titles or re-
 putation only) as so many little *Seigniories*, Ju-
 risdictions

jurisdiction or Royalties as they are improperly called, have Courts, Lord and Baron and Free warren, some of whom enjoy the honor and profit of the King in trying and executing Felons, and many using all manner of inferiour justice upon the Tenants, correction of the Assize of Bread and Beer, have Follies, Fairs, Markets, Findings, Waives, Escheats, Felons goods, and of persons outlawed, and waived, Issues, Fines and Amerciaments, Wrecks of Sea, Deodands, Mortuaries, Treasure Trove, and punishment of breach of the peace, &c. granted or claimed as belonged to them.

The not having a Clerk for the King besides the Clerks of the Assizes, to keep a Roll of all Fines Amerciaments and Profits due to the King in the *Iters* or Circuits, to estreat and certifie them into the Exchequer, as was usual in the Reigns of *Henry* the third, *Edward* the first, and the elder Kings, and many of the Justices of peace not duly certifying their Recognizances.

§. 2.

The setting the Greenwax to Farm with defalcations of such as the King shall grant away, which breeds no final neglect in the payment or gathering of it, the not duly making or sending the originall Roll of the *Chancery* into the Exchequer, the posting off many of the Kings Farms, and debts *de anno in annum* by some of the former Clerks of the *Pipe*, not holding the Sheriff to a strict opposal, nor inforcing them to pay the monies levied of the Kings before their discharge or departure out of the Court, not drawing of debts down into the *Cedula Pipe*, being a more forcible process; the heretofore Stewards and Bayliffs of Manors belonging to the Crown, not justly accompting in the Exchequer as they ought, the not awarding (as there shall

§. 3.

shall be occasion) Commissions to worthy Gentlemen of every County to enquire of the Kings debts not levied, and of the Sheriffs and other his Officers, false Accompts, ordained by the Statutes of 2 *E. 1. c. 19.* and 6 *H. 4. c. 3.* neglect of the former Clerks of the *Exchequer*, and many other abuses crept into evil customes by some Officers or Clerks of that Court: and in anno 1641. discovered and published by Mr. *Vernon*; the superfluous number and charge of many Stewards, Bayliffs and other Officers imployed, which besides the many deceits used by some of them to the King, and exaction upon the people, did, as was informed, in their annuall Fees paid and allowed by the King, yearly exceed three thousand pounds more then what they accounted for, the selling or granting away and dismembring many Hundreds, Wapentakes and liberties from the Crown, and bodies of the Counties, which the Statutes of 2 and 14 *Ed. 3.* doe prohibit to be aliened.

§. 4.

The falshood of such as did formerly make kind and easie particulars to such as were to buy or have any of the Kings Lands given them; knavery and abuse of Under Sheriffs, carelesness and covetousness of the High Sheriffs in appointing them, and not looking better to the performance of their own oathes as well as theirs.

§. 5.

The not duly accompting for prizes taken at sea, and other maritime profits: the heretofore sleepiness or slugishness of Justices of Peace in all or most Counties and Cities, who being intrusted by the Law to take care of the observation of some scores of Statutes and Acts of Parliament would, though their eyes and ears might almost every day perswade them to a greater care of their oathes and the good of their Country

Country, too often suffer grosse and numberless offences to increase and multiply, and neither punish, molest or trouble them, or so much as give any information of them, and too many of the Clerks of the peace, Clerks of the Marker, and others, not duly recording or certifying their Estreets.

The customes which in all civilized Nations, and even amongst the Heathen are *de jure Gentium*, to be paid to Kings and Princes, and by the Laws of *England* and Parliament assent, are due to the King who is the Sovereign of the *Sea*, keeps the keyes of his Ports, gives safe conduct to forreign Merchants to come hither, and by his power, friendship and treaties with his Allies, neighbour, and other Princes, obtains the like with many priviledges for his own Merchants to goe and trade thither, prevents, with no small charges by his Ambassadors, kept in their Dominions all injuries, procures them right and justice, and in case of deniall forceth it, are now so daily cosened, and put up into other Poekers, as notwithstanding all the care taken in the farming or collecting of them, though the people upon the retaile are sure to pay them to the full, the King as it is believed doth not receive above a third part thereof, by reason of the treachery and connivance of the former Searchers or Waiters, and the Merchants defraying (as they can sometimes confesse) the pompous charge of their City and Country Houses, Wives and Coaches, with their purloined Customes, and that the cosenning of the King in his Excise yeilds them many times more then their Merchandise, and their Apprentices now not taken under three or four hundred pounds a peice, can live more like Gentlemen then

§. 6.

Servants and purchase all kind of vanities, vice and pride with what they likewise filch and take from him; and when the Customes are let to farm though the Farmers take them as they are capable of such kind of losses, can abuse their consciences, and persuade themselves that they do no wrong to the King, who it so have only his Farm or Rent. And that howsoever the more they cozen him, the better they may be enabled to trade, and the more they trade the more may be his Customes.

§. 7. The not improving of their Lands & other Revenues by raising of their Rents and rates according to the rise of money and provisions which the Subjects have exceedingly, and to their great advantage done in their own Estates and Revenues, and ten to one more then what was formerly.

§. 8. The heretofore demising and letting to farm very many of the Kings Manors and Lands at the old, and small Rents for three lives, 21, 31, or 40, years in Reversion, bespeaking a continuall wasting and weakening of his Revenues before hand.

§. 9. Discoveries or information of deceits or wrong done to his Revenues seldom made, and then not without an allowance or gratification, craved of three parts in four or a great share to be given to the discoverers or prosecutors.

§. 10. Many mens pretending service to the King, but doing all they can to enrich themselves, and deceive and lessen him, and having by indulgence or cunning escapes from punishment, made vice look like virtue, and their wickedness to be successfull; or been brought off when not often caught By a gentle composition or some

some money or recompence given to a friend at Court or Conniver, are so habituated and used to *use* the King: as notwithstanding the severity of our Lawes if they were let loose, and not too many of them laid, as they are, to sleep, they doe as frequently continue their practise in it, as they dress themselves and put on their cloathes, and can as little forbear or live without them, insomuch as some having been known to have been men of an otherwise strict morality, life and conversation, and dealing very punctually and honestly with all men but the King, can no more resist an opportunity or temptation of *coveting* of him, then a Child at a Basket of *Cherries* can forbear eating of them, or a *Cut-purse* not to be nimble in a crowd.

Disuse of the duties of Sheriffs and Escheators, which by their then few conduit *Pipes*, did better look after the collecting the Kings Revenues, and with less trouble and charge to the King and people, bring it into his *Cisterns*, then those, who being under no oath or controll, are, as it is to be feared, by a too often respiting of the Kings debts, or laying them to sleep for some years, untill they be grown antient, many times the occasion of their being drowned in a *Generall Pardon*, begged by Courtiers, or made to be a new discovery, desperate or insolvent; and by undertaking, more then they should doe, have to the greater charge of the King and his people disheartned and caused the more antient, more diligent, and powerfull Officers of the *Exchequer* for a great part of what belongs unto their Offices to be ineffectuall.

Discontinuance of the Lawes and Customes for the collecting of the Regall Revenues, and the many excel-

§. 11.

§. 12.

lent cares and orders of the *Exchequer*, as good as any Prince in the world can have or devise for the speedy and orderly getting in, issuing out, and accounting for the Revenue.

§. 13.

A succession and improvement of knavery in some whom our former Kings trusted, occasioned or encouraged, by our warres abroad in *France*, after *4 Edward* the first; for then there was an endeavour of an *Extenta Maneriorum*, and an enquiry after many of the Rights and Regalities (which are not returned or certified in Chancery, nor any where else to be found, but by time and the troubles thereof are lost or carried away: And after the Statute of *Quo warranto* in 12 *Ed. 1.* for then also the great care and good husbandry of our Kings in preserving or improving their Revenues was not laid aside, or by the troubles of *King Edward* the second, and the irregularities of his Favourites; for much about that time there began to be a quitting of the former cares of the Revenue, or by our successfull warres abroad in *France* by *Edward* the third and *Henry* the fifth, the unhappy Quarrels of the *York* and *Lancastrian* Families for almost sixty years together, and the hatching or breeding of them in the unquiet and unfortunate reign of *Richard* the second, or the short reign of *Hen. 7.* who had not time enough to reduce things into their former Channel, but was busie in gathering the treasure which he left to his Son *Henry* the eighth or being newly settled in his Throne, did not think it safe or seasonable to make alterations or put them into their former or better order; or the great increase of Revenue as well as treasure in Money, Plate and Jewels to *Henry* the eight by the

the dissolution of the Abbots and religious Houses, on that the fragments not given away or disposed by him, employed the bounty and munificence of his Successors, *Edward the sixth* and *Queen Elizabeth* during their severall reigns, and her many great cares and affairs of State otherwise busying her, or our *Halcyon* dayes, peace and plenty in the reign of *King James*, and a great part of the reign of *King Charles the Martyr*, and the hearkening to pretences, and erecting more Offices to hinder the cheating and knavery of others, when as the proposers either by intending it at first, or easily learning to imitate or exceed them, did afterwards draw from the King and People more money then what their undertakings ever amounted unto, and proved to be as little for the Kings good as *Sir Simon Harvey's* design of Reformation in the Reign of *King James*, for the better ordering of the Expences of his House, whereafter many dishonorable essayes and retrenchments, casting many of the Kings Servants into ruine and discontents, and serving some of the Tables with half a Goose instead of a whole one, he could at last, when he had gained a pension of five hundred pounds *per annum* for his own life and his wives, put up all his *Engines*, and conclude with making every thing worse then it was before.

And no better a husbandry then those that will feed and give wages to half a dozen Shepheards to keep a score of sheep, and allow them the keeping of some of their own into the bargain, and make no better a to-tall at the years end, then the Gardener which gives entertainment to a multitude of *Catterpillers* in his Garden, and thinks it is preserved by them, the waters being ever likely to come short, or but faintly when in-
stead

stead of fewer or greater *Papies*, which brought it better, there, shall best many to divert or waste it in the way or passage to the Royall uses.

§. 15.

The necessity of Intelligence, Leagues and Correspondency with neighbour and foreign Princes and States, and the charges incident thereunto (which cannot be thought to be small, when as that with the house of *Burgundy* within the space of sixty years, betwixt the reign of *King Henry* the sixth, and the later end of the reign of *Henry* the eighth amounted to no less then *six millions*) the more then formerly greater charges of sending and entertainment of Ambassadors, Princely Gifts and Presents to such as come hither, and the Generall Pardons at the end of severall Parliaments granted by our Kings and Princes, and to the great advantage of the People of late petitioned for as a kind of custome and renumeration for some Ayds or Subsidies, which came not up most commonly to a moiety of what was in every Parliament quitted and released to them.

§. 16.

The granting away in all ages many of the Royall Rights and Prerogatives to the people.

§. 17.

And in a long course and *series* of time, like some aged parents in love to some of their children, or by the importunities, or designs, of others, giving away too much of their own Revenues and Estate, and bereaving themselves of that which is now thought too little for those who have gained it from them.

§. 18.

Restorations (and many times by petitions of one or both Houses of Parliament) of the Lands and Estates which came to the Crown by Attainders and Forfeitures for Treason (their confiscations never amounting

ning to the damage done by such attempts and Rebel-
lions, and the charge of suppressing them, and defend-
ing themselves and their people) to reconcile the Heirs,
Posteritie and Allies of such as had been attainted and
induce them to a better obedience and love of their
Country.

The no small charges sustained heretofore, by gran-
ting yearly Pensions or Annuities to severall of the No-
bility, to serve extraordinary, besides the ordinary duty
of their Tenures, with certain numbers of *gens d'armes*,
and *Boymen*, at times, at warre, or upon necessity,
the building and endowing of many Colleges and Halls
in the Universities, *Eton* and *Winchester* Schools, and
endowing with great yearly Revenues the Famous Hof-
pitals of *Bridewell* and *Christ Church* in *London*, and
S. Thomas in *Southwark*, building and endowing a great
part of the Cathedrals in *England*, the Castle and
Chappel of *Windsor*, and Palaces of *Sheene*, *Woodstock*,
Richmond, repair of the Tower of *London*, Castle of
Dover, &c.

§. 19.

Charges for the honour of the King and Kingdome
in making and installment of Knights of the *Garter*, and
the costly ceremonies thereof, and not seldome sending
Ambassadors with it to forraign Princes, expences in
making of Knights of the *Bath*, and in the reign of our
more antient Kings for Furses and rich Vestments, in
making Knights Bachelors.

§. 20.

Charge of the Courts of *Justice* and *Circuits*, to
preserve the peoples Rights, Properties and Liberties,
protect them from injuries, and punish the transgressors,
now taking away yearly from the regal Revenue fifteen
or sixteen thousand pounds *per ann.* (which in honestet

§. 21.

and.

(100)
and cheaper times, was in the Reign of *Henry the sixth* as much as worshipfully defrayed, as the Record saith, the expences of his then no small retinue and household with the greater charges now more then formerly in all other the necessities and affairs belonging to the Kingly Office.

§. 22. A dally and almost hourly distribution and giving of *Royall favours* and munificence, and necessity of much of it, when as that which amongst private men is accounted *providence*, thrift and good husbandry would be an unbecoming *sparing* in Princes, and an avarice and temptation to oppress the people, and that which in others would be *prodigality*, or a wast and consumptions of their Estates, and reckoned as a *folly* is in Kings and Princes, most necessary in their bounties and favours wherewith to satisfie and keep in quiet as well as they can multitudes of people, whose numberless passions, iniquities, ill humors, designs, necessities and interests are by the *Sword* of Justice in one hand: and the *Royal Scepter* of grace and Benevolence in the other, to be kept in order by love, honor, obedience and loyalty, the best increasers, maintainers and preservers of publick peace and tranquility, which those who have suffered in the want of it but some daies, or moneths, or a year, or few years, or our last twenty years folly and miseries, may know how to esteem and value.

§. 23. A dayly or very often craving and petitioning of some or many of his Subjects, and the largeness of a royal heart and hand like an over-indulgent Parent, taking a pleasure and content to divest himself to enrich and give them content.

The

The vast difference betwixt the charges of Navies and Armies now more then formerly, when a *Hobler* or *Dragoon* Horseman which was wont to be heretofore hired at *three pence per diem*, now hath no less then *two shillings six pence*, a Footman *eight pence*, the pay of a Troop of horse cannot be under *four thousand pounds per annum*, and of one hundred and eighty men in a Garrison *three thousand six hundred pounds per annum*.

The course of warre in the later ages growing more and more tedious and chargeable, and so immense, as the *Dutch* notwithstanding their *sout gelt*, or Tax upon salt, their *veftigal frumenti* for corn grinded at their Mills, the eighth part of the price of Pears and Apples, a seventh of all Cattel sold to the Butchers, an eighth for wood, a Tax upon Candles, and an *Excise* upon all things eaten, drunk or worn; upon Law Suits, Servants Wages, Ships, Coaches and Carts; a sixth penny upon all lease Lands, Assessments upon demefaine Lands, Gardens and planted Grounds; an eighth upon Houses demised or let, *hooft, gelt*, being a *Dutch* Floren for every poll or head *scortfengelt*, a like payment for Chimney money, with many other great Taxes; besides their many profitable and succesfull depredations in the East and West *Indies*, &c. great aides from *France* and *England* of men and money for many years during their waies; great riches got by the greatest commerce of Christendom, and ransacking Sea and Land for it, have been in sixty years warres with *Spain* left very much in debt at the end of the warres.

And are yet notwithstanding since the warres ended some millions of money in debt, and so much as they

were for many years after, and are yet enforced to continue their *Excise*, and most of their *Assessments* and *Taxes* upon the people,

When the King of *Spain* notwithstanding his vast *Dominions*, twenty millions of *Duckets*, which is above six millions of our sterling money, yearly *Revenues*; great *exactions* and *impoverishing* of his people by yearly *Taxes* and *Assessments*; the golden *Mines* of *Pern*, *Mexico* and *Potozi*, and other inestimable treasures of the *West Indies*, which *Phero* a Spanish *Ambassador* in a brag or vie with the treasure of *Venice*, could say, had no bottom; and having the *Sun* for its *Lord Treasurer*, daily to generate and increase its gold; hath yearly for many years yielded the *Crown* of *Spain* by and out of the *Fifths*, sometimes ten, and sometimes fifteen millions of gold, and so much as in the year 1638. two hundred and sixty millions of gold did by the *Records* of the *Customs-house* of *Sevill* appear to have been in seventy four years then last past brought from the *West Indies* into *Spain*, and from *Potozi* in nine years inclusive from 1574. to 1585. one hundred and eleven millions of silver, hath notwithstanding with his wars with the *Dutch*, and a war of late years with *France*, chargeable bribes and intelligences, and a thirst after an universal *Monarchy*, consumed that, and all that he could borrow besides from the *Bankers* of *Genoa*.

And *France* with all her *Taxes* and *Gabels*, beggering and very much enslaving of her common people, hath in a warre of thirty years last past with the *Spaniards*, fought it self almost off its legs, and into a consumption.

Which

Which a long and late experience may forbid but wondring at, when as the late long pretending but no performing *Parliament* could with the spoils of the Kings and Churches Revenues, the Estates of the Nobility, Gentry, and good people in *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, and more Taxes and burdens imposed by them and *Oliver*, their *man of sin* in twenty years, then our Kings of *England* in five hundred years last past, all put together, had before laid upon them, could not leave their *Oliver* when their sins, and his tricks, had made him to be their *Master*, any more then three hundred thousand pounds Sterling in Cash and ready money: and that with that and such of the Royall Revenues as they left him, and those vast Spoils, Rapines, Taxes, Assesments, and pillage of all that were not as bad as himself and his Predecessor *Common-wealth Contrivers* in the three Kingdomes of *England, Ireland and Scotland*, which amounted unto above forty millions, he was not able in a few years wars with the *Dutch and Spaniards* to bring about his expences, & support the Protection, as he called it, of the people with it, but died above three millions in debt, which the debts of our famous King *Edward* the third, and *Henry* the fifth, who conquered *France*, and the most of our indebted Kings never amounted unto.

When our English Kings and Princes having never received of the people by their Aides and Subsidies the *twentieth penny* towards their expences in the preservation, of them and the honor, peace, & plenty of the Kingdom, could never do as the *Field Marshalls, Stadt Holders* or *Generals* in Commonwealths have done, or as the late Princes of *Orange*, did for severall successions in *Holland* and the united *Provinces* receive great allowances

and Salaries, keep and greatly improve and increase their own Revenues, and make the Publick bear and defray its vast charges, as well in warres, as the cares and defence of peace in the absence of it, but did bear and sustain the brunt of all that was not extraordinary, and the charge of many a warre abroad, and suppressing of insurrections and rebellions at home, out of their own Estates and Revenues, and made many a hard shift even to the pawning of their Jewels, and mortgaging of their Lands without an often calling to the People for Subsidies or other Aids or Assistance to preserve them and their Estates and Posterities.

Nor took to themselves the liberty which many Subjects doe to put into their Accounts and Bills of charges to their Princes their *Damnum emergens*, damage happening by any service done for him or their Country, and many times their *Lucrum cessans*, gain or improvement lost, though every mans particular in the defence of their King and Country, is involved in the generall, & that the service was not altogether or immediately done or tendred to him, or for the preservation of him or his Estate only and Posterity, but as much if not more for their own concernments, and think themselves to be ill dealt with if they be not speedily and abundantly rewarded.

§. 26.

To help on which consumption of the Royal Revenues, came also the great charges which King Charles the first (upon whom the decay of the Royal Revenues occasioned by the necessities and indulgences of his Predecessors, at once falling might have made him crie out with King Henry the third, as the Monk of St. Albans relates it, *seducor undique mutilatus sum Rex et abbreviatus*.)

breviatus) was at in leagues and confederacies with foreign Princes, maintaining Armies in the *Palatinate* and *Germany*, aiding the Kings of *Bohemia*, *Denmark* and *Sweden*, engaging in a warre against *Spain*, and sending a great Fleet and Army to invade him; great expences in sending a Navy and Army to the Isle of *Rhe*, and two others to aid the *Rochellers*, to furnish part of which (for it amounted to a great deal more) he sold at once at too easie rates to the City of *London* above twelve thousand pounds Land *per annum* rent of Assize, the payment of fifty thousand pounds *per annum* Pensions and Annuities out of the Exchequer, (as it was industriously computed by that factious party of *Common we* *commoners*) to divers of the *Scottish* Nation, many of whom did afterwards joyn with his enemies to ruine him; the great and necessary yearly Pensions and Annuities paid to the King and Queen of *Bohemia* and their children; charges of going with a great Army to the Borders of *Scotland* against the *Covenanting Scots*, and maintaining another in *England*, with the payment of 120000*l*. principall money borrowed by his Father of divers Citizens of *London* with interest at 8. per cent.

Which with the many great cares, troubles, wants and necessities which compassed him in on every side, whilst his great virtues for want of necessary supplies of money and treasure were not able to support or bear him up against the storms of an hideous Rebellion, escape the snares and pursuit of a rebellious party, or scour and cleanse that *Augean* Stable which had ruined and weakned his Revenues, made him a glorious Martyr for the Laws and Liberties of
England,

§. 28.

England, and those that were the causers of it, the great Examples of a Divine Justice overtaking them.

And enforced him to leave his troubles to descend upon his Son our most gracious Sovereign *Charles the Second*; with a small and despoyled Revenue, which by its fluidness, and the gnawing and deflux of time was as to his Crown Lands brought almost to an Exinanition, and his casuall and other receipts, bearing no more proportion to his expences and disbursements then a Dwarf or *Pigmy* doth to a Giant or *Polipheumus*, could doe no less then bring the remainder, of that little which was left into a *Tubes* and almost incurable consumption, when there is so great a difference betwixt the rates of provisions and livelyhood, and all manner of things bought or used in the beginning of the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, and what is now paid for them, when he is at greater expences then any of his Progenitors, and a less receiver, receives at the old rate, and buyes at the new, his demeasne Lands (besides his Pastures at *Creslow* in *Buckinghamshire*, which were hertofore employed for the keeping of some Oxen for his household provisions, and his parks, and some adjacent Grounds to his Houses of residence) and all his Land and certain Revenues are not above reprises *one hundred thousand pounds per annum*, and two parts of three of that consisting in Fee Farm Rents, which admit of no improvement, when his Customs which should now amount to as much, or more then what they were in his late Majesties Reign, by the addition of an Excise amounting to *one hundred and forty thousand pounds per an.* now yeilds not near so much as it did formerly; the Excise of Ale and Beer, ill collected, so chargeable in the gathering of it, as it yeilds little

more

more then the halfe of what the Parliament estimated and intended it to be: great yearly Revenues & Inheritances in Lands given to men of high deservings, both of him and the Kingdom, all the Confiscations of the late Traitors of a great yearly value, with the benefit of the *Post-office*, Wine Lycences, and many discoveries of personall Estates due to the King given to his Brother the Duke of York to make him a Princely Revenue.

When his ordinary expences doe so much exceed his ordinary receipts, and his extraordinaries are six or seven to one of his ordinaries, is *sixteen hundred thousand pounds* in debt, spends more then as much again in his household expences, as formerly now that his Pourveyance is taken away, looeth *two hundred and fifty thousand pounds per annum* by the loss of his Tenures and Pourveyance, is at *eighty thousand pounds per annum* charge for the maintenance of the Garrison of *Dunkirk*, above *five hundred thousand pounds per annum* for the Navy and Land forces, hath to procure a publick quiet, paid many *hundred thousand pounds* of the Arrears of the Navy and Army employed against himself, and left in Arrears by his Enemies must be ten times a giver, if he should grant every ones Petition, to one that he shall be a gainer or receiver, discontent himself to content others, and forgetting that old rule and practice of the world, *sibi proximus* is enforced to provide for others and not for himself, and in the midst of his own necessities is to be the rewarder of virtue, and still, as well as he can, the raging waves of the multitude, is the *Asylum* or refuge of all that are distressed, and bears or lessens their burdens out of his own Revenues.

And

And when Neighbour Princes are not usually without ambition, and taking all opportunities to enlarge their power and Dominions by the weaknesse of others, or to weaken and oppress any of their Neighbours, and make advantages of their troubles and necessities, doe seldome want pretences of titles or revenging Injuries done to them or their people by Kings or their people, and can lay aside their sworn Leagues and Confederacies, as soon as their Interest or Designs shall invite them thereunto, when the *French King* hath by computation an ordinary yearly Revenue of above twenty millions of Crowns which makes above five millions sterling *per annum*, besides his extraordinaries, which by Taxes and Tallages in the late warres, being now by a habit and custome grown something easie and familiar to them, may be raised to vast yearly sums of money, and more then treble the ordinary, when the King of *Spain* aboundeth in his Revenues in his Dominions in Christendom, besides his extraordinary Aids & Assesments, and vast treasures and supplies from the *West Indies*, which is a ready or rich pawn or credit for borrowing of monies upon all extraordinary emergencies, occasions, or necessities of State affairs. The City of *Venice* with her Territories hath above a million sterling *per annum* in her yearly Income, besides extraordinaries, and a treasure of money enough to pay *six Kings* ransomes, with Jewels and Plate unvaluable. And the *Dutch* have one million and two hundred thousand pounds sterling *per annum* yearly, & ordinary Revenue out of *Amsterdam*, besides what they have yearly out of all other Cities, Towns and Places, by their huge Excises and Assesments upon

upon all the seven *United Provinces*.

And the King of *England*, who was meant to be *Arbiter totius Europa*, hold and keep the Ballance of *Christianity* even; and if he do not, it cannot be either safe or well for his own Kingdomes and People, and their Trade and Commerce, must pine and wither away, languish and groan under so great expences and necessities, whilst he is to preserve himself and people in peace, plenty and safety, and hath so little to doe it withall, when at home all men do seem to love and serve him, very many doe ask and get what they can from him; and too many deceive him. And as that prudent and great Statesman, Cecil Earl of Salisbury Lord Treasurer of *England*, observed to the Parliament in the Reign of King *James*, it is a certain rule, that all Princes are poor and unsafe who are not rich and so potent as to defend themselves upon any sodain offence and invasion, or help their Allies and Neighbours. Hath a small Revenue to govern an unruly People, one part of them ready to runne mad with mistaken opinions in Religion, and too many of the residue overgrown with vice and luxury; a burden of burdens laid upon him, the burdens of his people, and the burdens of his Ancestors by their bounties, expence and necessities, and are by so much greater or heavier then theirs, as his Revenues are *consideratis considerandis* a great deal lesser.

CHAP. I.

The Remedy.

WHich a small or ordinary repair will not help, but requires new and more solid and lasting foundations, endeavoured seriously, and attempted by King James about the seventh year of his Reign by the advice of his Parliament and Privy Council, but not then or any time since brought to perfection.

And may in a legall and well pleasing way to the people without the unwelcome raising of the *Tithes* of the Abbie and religious Lands to the present yearly value, which may be of dangerous consequence, and the *Tenth* and *First-fruits* of the Bishops and Clergy of England, who have been overmuch pared already, or a *Resumption* of the Crown Lands which unless it be of such wherein the King or his Father have been grossly deceived: and the first money paid for the purchase upon an account of the mesne profits, and interest satisfied, will hugely disturb the Interest and *House-holds* of too many of the Nobility, Gentry and rich men of the Kingdome, and without any new or foreign devices or *Tallages*, to raise monies, and *Excise*, or tear in pieces the already too much impaired estates of a *Tax-bearing* tired people, which that Monarch of virtues and blessed Martyr King Charles the first did so abhorre, as he caused Mr. Selden & Mr. Oliver St. John to be imprisoned in the Tower of London, & a bill to be exhibited in Star-chamber against them and the Earl of Clare, and others, for having only in their custody, and divulging a Manuscript,

script, or writing of certain *Italian* projects proposed to him by Sir *Robert Dudley* a *Tuscan* Duke in *Tuscany*, and with out the gawling, grating, and most commonly unsuccessfull way of *Projects*, which if set up will be thrown down again by the after Complaints and discontentes of the people, or hunting and vexing them with informations or calling their Lands and Estates in question to the ruine of them and their Families upon defective Titles, or by *Monopolies* or a trebling abuses by pretending to reform them; or *Essays* of new wayes of profit framed or found out by such as designe more to themselves then for the good either of King or People, and either know not, or cannot, or will not, foresee the many evils and sad consequences which may as effects from causes, fatally and unavoidably follow such or the like attempts, which the necessities of Kings, or want of competent revenues, may either put them or their servants and followers upon.

Be, as is humbly conceived, prevented by severall Acts of Parliament to be made upon the propositions, following which will not only encrease the Kings Revenues, but encourage and make the People very willing and well contented therewith, when as what they shall for the present loose thereby, shall at the same time by enacting of some good Laws for them be abundantly repenced.

By a generall inclosure of all wast Lands & Commons belonging to the Kings, Queens and Princes revenues in *England* and *Wales*, allotting equall and reasonable proportions for satisfaction of Commoners, and by disafforestation of some Forrests and Chases remote from *London*, or the Kings ordinary Residences, the imbanking

§. 1.

and taking in of all Lands, *infra fluxum & refluxum* *Maris*, high and low watermarks derelict and forsaken by the Sea, or brought thither by Alluvion, and added to the firme Land, and together with the Lands and Revenues now belonging to the Crown of *England* never to be aliened, rent-charged, or leased more then for 21 years or three lives, which besides the addition of revenues and profit to the King, will very much adde to the livelyhood and industry of many of the people who will be maintained thereby, better the Lands, and increase subsidies when there shall be occasion.

And causing the like to be done by a generall inclosure of all that now lies wast, and in common, in particular, and private mens Revenues in *England*, and *Wales*, amounting to some millions of Acres, will produce the like benefits to the owners and Commoners, who in a gratefull acknowledgement thereof may out of their severall allotments, as freewill-offerings to their King, pay yearly three pence per Acre to him and his Heirs and Successors.

§. 2.

That Banks or Mount Pies be erected in several places of *England* and *Wales*, as at *London*, *Tork*, *Durham*, *Golchester*, *Normich*, *Ludlow*, & *Denbigh*, where mony may be lent, and Pawns or Securities taken, not exceeding the Interest of twelve per cent. for a year, or proportionably for greater or lesser times, and that Commissioners in the manner of a Corporation or otherwise, may in every of those places be from time to time appointed by his Majesty his Heires and Successors, to order and supervile the management thereof, for which his Majesty his Heires and Successors, may out of the increase and profit of the said Interest, receive and rake
forty

forty shillings *per cent*, no one particular person being permitted to employ or put into the said Bank at interest above the sum of five hundred pounds; and that no private or particular person, putting their monies into the said Bank, shall have and receive above the sum of the current or usual Interest in the Kingdom, or any other gift or reward whatsoever, whereby the intollerable oppression of publick and private Brokers those *Baptizari Judai* and *Pawn-takers*, which like Wolves gnaw and devour the poor as sheep, when as driven to them by their necessities, they are enforced to come to them for succour, and give after the rate of fifty or sixty *per cent*, which the hate of *Jews* to Christians never arrived to; and a Christian and Protestant Kingdome ought not to countenance.

§. 3.
That by *sumptuary* Lawes concerning Apparrel to be worn by all degrees and orders of people, the excess thereof may be regulated and abated, with great penalties to the infringers thereof, which *Athens*, *Sparta* and *Rome* being heathen Common-wealths, and *England* heretofore by sundry good Laws and Statutes, unhappily repealed in *anno 21 Jac.* *Spain* by *Pragmatico* 5; and *France* by a late *Reiglement* have found to be an universall good; and the Common-wealth of *Venice* held it to be necessary, *Nē civium patrimonia nimia intemperantia abliguriantur*, to keep their Citizens from wasting and spending their Estates, being Laws now more then ever wanting in *England*, when as that which wil quickly undo private or particular Families, which by their universality do make a Kingdome, is so frequent and every where almost to be found in a daily practise and pursuit of pride, and that

that cheating one another to maintain it, is the most of the peoples cares and consciences, every house almost as to the excess of their vanities, and expences beyond their Estates, hath a *Mark Anthony* and *Gleopatra* in it; and too many men and women, though not so good or well able to bear it as King *William Rufus*, doe think their clothes not costly enough; many of the Nobility and Gentry have wasted and spent themselves almost quite out of themselves, and left themselves little more then their Titles and Pedigrees. The Citizens doe all they can to out-doe them in folly; the Farmers, Yeomanry and Countrymen all they can to overtake them, and the Servants to come as near as they can to their Masters, Ladies or Mistresses: And they that first spend themselves to nothing, or very near it, are like to quit the race to those that come after; and they which come last to the brink of ruining their fortunes, which will be probably the common and lower ranks of the people, are likely to learn by those that ruined themselves before them, to stay where they left, & be Masters of the others Estates.

And that such as shall wear any habits or kinds of Apparel forbidden; be rated in all publick Assessments according to the estate and quality of such persons as are allowed to wear the like, that whosoever shall not be of the degree and quality to keep a Coach, or live in the Country not farre distant from the Parish Church and keepeth one, shall forfeit and pay 5. l. for every year in which he shall so keep it; that the Justices of Peace in every County be the Collectors of all the penalties concerning Apparel, Habits and keeping of Coaches, and to have a fourth part of the forfeitures upon

upon the receipt, conviction or recovery thereof: that the Masters and Mistresses of Servants transgressing that Act, shall out of the wages due to such Servants pay and answer every of the penalties forfeited by the Servants, not exceeding their said wages, and stop and detain the same, and for their care therein have and receive to their own use one third part in four to be divided of the said penalties, and that the residue of all the said penalties ordained and forfeited by the said Act, shall be collected and answered to the use of the King and his Heirs and Successors.

Whereby that grand improvement of all Sins and Wickedness, which hath now overspread the Kingdom, that consumption of Estates, and destruction of good Manners; And that high unparalleld and inordinate excess of Apparel and pride, which being the canker of all honesty and virtue, ruined *Rome* the Conqueror and Mistress of all the World, and, as Histories have told us, never failed to undo many other Kingdoms permitting or allowing it, which our Ancestors and former inhabitants of *England* would have abhorred and blushed at, may be restrained, and those sinfull necessities and plenty of all manner of knaveries, dishonesties, Cheatings, and villanies, to maintayne it, depressed and extinguished, which the book of God, danger of Sinne, Hell, and Damnation, and all that can be said and done by the Bishoppes, Ministers, Preachers, and men of holy Church, without the assistance of such sumptuary Lawes, can never, as experience hath sufficiently told us, be able to beat downe, extirpate, or lessen.

Which the pretended loss of the Kings Customes by
Silkes,

Silkes, and other vanities imported, should not deterre him and his great Councel from attempting, when the prevention of the great wast of gold and silver in making lace and habillments for such as ought not to wear them, the vent of our Cloack and other English Manufactures in stead of them, suppressing of an universall pride and Sinne, which the land groaning under, is not able to bear, the causing of a greater duty and obedience to superiours, which is now too much wanting, and the pacifying of Gods wrath and Judgements which are ready to fall upon the Nation, for it will abundantly recompence.

§. 4.

That seeing the Excise of Beer, Ale, Perry and Sider greatly discontentes and lies heavy upon the People and the management and way of gathering it, adds to their affliction, and makes them repine at the Nobility and Gentry upon a supposition, that to ease themselves of that which was surmised to be a burden by Tenures in *Capite* and by *Knight service*, with the wardships and incidents thereof, they have contrived and raised the burden of more then one hundred thousand pounds *per annum* Excise to be laid upon them, whereas the losses and damages of the Nobility and Gentry of England, (besides what they may sometimes save in their own wardships, and by reason of Lands holden of the King in *Capite* and by *Knight Service*) in the profit and honor of Tenures holden of them by *Knight service*, and of Wardships and other Incidents, and their just and legal superiorities and commands over their Tenants, which will now be wanting: will if rightly estimated, amount to as much yearly dammage and inconveniencies as that one hundred thousand pounds *per annum*, or more, will

will come to by that *Excise*, in which their expenses may tell them they bear a share likewise with the common people, some of the *Knights* and *Gentry* loosing as much by the taking away of *Tenures in Capite* and by *Knight service*, as two hundred pounds *per annum communibus annis*, and some of the Nobility four or five hundred pounds *per annum*, and the least of what every of the Nobility and *Gentry* doe yearly loose thereby, will be more then any particular Brewer or Alefeller can be damaised, when as the Beer and Ale, and next buyer or expender, are sure enough to pay for that and many times more.

That for the remedying of the great Deceits, and *Sophistifications* used by *Brewers* of Ale and Beer, as their false gaugings and measures, not half or not enough boyling it, to spare fewel and fire, putting in Broom, Coriander-seed, Wormwood, and many other newly devised and noxious ingredients instead of Hops, or to make it taste the stronger, which may much endanger the lives and health of the people.

And the abuses of *Merchants*, *Wine-Coopers* and *Vintners* in conjuring their Wines as they call it, mingling it with *Stum*, *Molosse* or *scum* of Sugar, *Perry*, *Sider*, *Lime*, *Milk*, *Whites* of *Eggs*, *Elder berries*, putting in raw flesh, and using so many Adulterations and mixtures, as the Taverns and places of retail doe too commonly, vent intoxicating and unwholesome drink by the name of wine, whereby the *Wine-coopers*, whose Trade was originally and properly only to make and amend vessels for wines, are now by a knowledge and taste of wines, pertaking of the *Merchants* evil secrets and doings, and bringing some

Brewers.

Merchants,
Wine-Coopers
and Vintners.

ease and conveniences to them by uttering and taking off their hands great quantities of wines upon long dayes and many months of payment given them, become as it were the Merchants Masters, and the only Merchants and Sellers of wine to the Vintners and Retailers (which was formerly forbidden them) after they have adulterated, unwholsomed, and almost poysoned them, to the distemper and breeding of sickness in the bodies of men, who for a little wine to warm and chear their hearts or Stomachs, or entertain one another with mutuall refreshments, are by such ungodly tricks and devices to purchase to the Merchants, Wine-Coopers and Vintners filthy and wicked gain and lucre, many times enticed into the confines of death and their own destruction.

Bakers.

And the many deceits and abuses of Bakers, whose weights of bread and honest gains of their Trade is by the Statutes of *Affisa, Panis & Cervisia*, in Anno 51 of King Henry the third, to be yearly regulated by the Kings Baker of his Household, and the bread of his Court, according to the severall yearly rates and prices of corn, and their transgressions contrary thereunto by many other Lawes to be severely punished, and the offenders put upon the Pillory.

Which this last Century or Age by a Non-execution of Lawes have not been so happy to see. But the Bakers are now so disused to these antient good Laws and Regulations, and so used to a custome and cunning of blinding the Magistrates, or such Officers as they entrust therewith or by evading, or diminishing their punishments, as they can by a custome or necessity of fining, which their deluded consciences do perswade them

to

(27)
to be lawfull and warrantable enough, make their bread
5 or 6 ounces too light, or short of the legal proportions
nor affize, when corn is very dear, and a great deal too
light when it is cheaper? And to add to their wicked-
ness as if otherwise it would not be enough, are sus-
pected to mingle chalk and lime amongst their meal, which
makes the white bread, and do by combination with the
Vintners, Inn-keepers and Chandlers (who are the
Belly-Brokers to the poor) make their white bread so
little as to afford them 16. or 18. to the dozen: and if
the Mayor and Sheriffs of *London*, or the Magistrates of
other Cities or great Towns doe sometimes goe about
to trie and weigh their bread, and find any Basket or
small parcel of bread to be faulty (which by the Serje-
ants and under Officers too often giving notice over
night or before hand what day or way the scrutiny goes
makes their care and diligence to be most commonly
ineffectuall, or to little purpose, or may be easily preven-
ted by some bread honestly made when all the rest doe
want waight laid in their passage) and seised and sent to
prisons, the next dayes or weeks bread shall be sure to be
made the lighter, to recompence the loss of the former.
And lesser Corporations being most commonly go-
verned by retailing Tradesmen, and such as have a fel-
low feeling of one anothers *mysteries*, or that which
they suppose to be their Callings, but are usually atten-
ded with fraud and cheatings, doe take no care at all to
obstruct, discover, or punish one anothers knaveries;
by which the poor and their wives and children,
whose daily hard labours can scarcely bring them to o-
ther diet then brown bread, and skummed cheefe, and
a cup of good beer when they can get it, are daily and

very much oppressed, and their poverities made to increase the riches of those who are so farre from relieving their miseries & hardships, as they are a great part of the cause and increase of it, by which great and not to be endured villanies and knaveries, not seldome, but daily and very often practised in a Kingdom, professing Christ and Christianity, by Vintners, Brewers, and Bakers, in Wine, Beer and Bread, the main supports of life and nourishment, (which might have been suppressed if the Stewards of Courts Leet, Sheriffs in their Turnes, and the grand Jury men of every County twice a year impannelled and solemnly charged by the Judges to look better to these & other generall abuses, not by a strange custom neglected & slept over their had oathes and duties) those grand principles and fundamentall necessities for food and sustenance are corrupted, abused, and unwholsomed, diseases and evils, and oftentimes death arising thereby secretly instilled and conveyed, and as it were forced into the bodies of the people, which may well call and crie for a Reformation.

As well as the great abuse of Leather, which under colour of transporting Calve skins, and obtaining licence to send thither a certain number of hides or skins of Leather, doe ten times exceed the number; and by multitudes of Coaches more then formerly, false Cocquets and connivance of Searchers and Officers in the Ports, which should look better to it, there is (notwithstanding great quantities of *Russia* and other Leather, & Hides imported from forreign parts) so great a scarcity and dearth of Leather, as that which the Shoemakers, not long agoe, were wont to pay but fifteen shillings, for they

they must now pay double as much; and that which they buy is (by the knavery of the Tanner, who to save the charge of Bark, doth not permit to lie in the Tannepit half the time appointed by the Law, and of the Currier and the carelesse and worse of the Lord Mayor of *London's* Officer who keeps the knife, as they call it, at *Leaden Hall*, and should seise all bad Leather) neither well tanned, good, or cheap; by which villanies, deceipts, carelesse looking to the execution of good Lawes; evils of transportation, and some of the Nobilities and Gentries profuse rates and prices given to their Shoemakers the shoes which they wear, are come to the price of five shillings and six pence, and six shillings a pair; and sober and more carefull men in the laying out of their money must now doe what they can, pay four shillings six pence or five shillings for a pair of Neats Leather shoes, for which within this twenty years was paid but two shillings eight pence; and when they have come up to those strange prices, have their inner soles many times made with chill and soaking Seal skins or Horse hides, and all the upper Leather and under of their Shoes so ill tanned, as it being scarcely separated or to be known from a raw hide, it lets in water like brown paper or bayes, and with a showre of rain, or a little wet shrivels and runs into wrinkles and an unhand-someness, and scarcely keeps out a little rain or dirt which breeds Rheums, Colds and Diseases in the people who being *Islanders*, and living in a Country of so much rain and wet, which by some other Nations living in drier Countries, called the *Matella Planetarum*, Piss-pot of the Planets, cannot walk or live so healthfully as they doe in warmer Countries,

with

with wooden Shoes or *Sandalls*, which may be remedied as to the peoples better usage in their Bread, Beer, Wine and Sherry, the grand necessities of life.

1. By a better execution of the Laws already enacted,

2. By not altogether trusting Tradesmen with the care thereof in Corporations, who being either of the same Trades, or others furnished with as evil Artifices, are but bad Overseers or Suppressors of deceits in Trade, by which they all now more then ever enrich themselves.

3. If the Justices of Peace in every County by an Oath particularly to be framed for that purpose, which in a time of heeding no Oathes, or an age of equivocation or putting false constructions or interpretations upon them, may be more then formerly needfull, were enjoined better to look to Lawes already made, or to be enacted for that end, and allowed upon the discovery or prosecution a fourth part of the forfeitures and penalties, which will help to put them in mind of their duty; and to be like the *Athenian* Nomophylaces, more vigilant in the finding out, prosecution and conviction of any such transgressors.

4. That there be yearly appointed by the King, or the Lord Chancellor or the Lord Treasurer in his behalf, Assayers or Surveyors of the Bread, Beer, Wine and Leather made, or to be made or vented in every County and City, which as concerning Ale and Beer will be but the same with the Ale-conners and Tasters, which our antient Lawes and Customes thought necessary, and to have for his pains, discovery, prosecution, and conviction of offenders contrary to the Laws made

or to be provided, one part in four of the penalties, and to attend therein also, and observe the directions of the Justices of Peace therein.

5. That the Wines according to the Statutes be, as formerly, rated at a reasonable price set as well for the Merchants as the Vintners or Retailers.

6. That no Wine-Cooper be upon a great penalty suffered to buy or sell wines, which can never be for the good of the people, when the Devil or the Conjuror having mingled and sophisticated what he bought pure from the Merchant, shall have power to make it as bad as he will, and put it to sale when he hath done.

7. That every Merchant and Vintner doe as the Vintuallers and Cooks are by Statutes appointed for the keeping of *Lent*, yearly enter into Recognizances to the King not to corrupt or alter their wines, nor willingly or wittingly permit them to be adulterated or altered by the Wine-Coopers, but to sell them according to the lawfull measures, and observe and keep the rates and prices yearly to be set.

8. That every Brewer and Baker doe yearly enter into Recognizances to make wholesome Bread and Beer and keep the Assize.

9. That every Tanner and Carrier doe the like as touching the well tanning and dressing of their Leather : And that the Officer which shall keep the knife at *Leaden Hall* in *London* do the like well and truly to execute the duty of his place.

10. That the Vintners who by a late invention and ill use of glasse bottles doe evade the rates of wines limited by a late Act of Parliament, and recompence the abatement of price by the falseness of their measures,
may

may be ordered to use as formerly, Pint, Quart, Pottle and Gallon, Pots marked and allowed according to Law.

11. That for the first offence every of the said Tradesmen shall forfeit one hundred pounds, for the second two hundred pounds, and for the third be disfranchised and never more permitted to use that Trade.

12. And that a conviction of any such offences may be pleaded in barre unto them in any Action to be brought, commenced and prosecuted.

To be delivered from which great and many deceits and frauds, and every dayes often committed oppression, by a tyranny of the rich over the poor and needy, and to keep the Wolves from their *morning* and *evening* preys, and rejoycing in the spoil of the widdows and fatherless, the hungry and necessitous, which by a cheating and blinding of their consciences, they will whether the Laws of God and man will or no, suppose to be lawfull, because it is their Trade, and the misteries of it, or because their Fathers or their Masters did it before them; every one else doth it, and every man must live and make use of their time, labour, calling or opportunities.

The people of this Kingdom being so universally endangered by the evils happening by them, and concerned, and like to be benefitted by the remedies, may (as those of *Spain*, *Florence*, and other foreign Countries, who in bearing some burdens and Taxes laid upon them are many times rather gainers then losers by the benefit of a *Bando*, or rule of rating Butchers, and many other Commodities to be bought or sold, so as children cannot be cozened.

Be very willing that their representatives in Parllament shall consent.

That upon every Tun of wine, *French, Spanish and Rhenish* to be vented in *England* there be by the first buyer forty shillings *per Tunne* paid to his Majesty his Heirs and Successors, and accounted for half yearly in the Court of Exchequer.

That instead of an Excise upon Ale, Beer, Perry and Sider, every one that shall in a publick Alehouse sell Ale, Beer, Perry or Sider, shall yearly pay to the King, his Heirs and Successors forty shillings *per annum*; and every publick Brewer twenty pounds *per annum*, and a further rate proportionable to the quantities of their Brewings.

And that to restore this antient *Monarchy*, and heretofore famous and flourishing Kingdome to its former honour, safety and defence, and an ease from the charge of mercenary Armies and Guards, and to prevent the great and many dangers and inconveniencies which may happen thereby, as also to fatherless Children by Guardianships and breaches of trust, his Majesty and his Heirs and Successors, may have and enjoy his and their antient rights of Tenures in *Capite* and by *Knight Service*, and all mesne Lords & their Heirs their Tenures by *Knight Service*, with all incidents thereunto belonging, allowing unto every one holding of the King by those Tenures the liberty of being freed from the marriage of his Heir, to be compounded for by yearly paying unto the King into the Exchequer, or into the Court of Wards, next after his age of one and twenty years and livery sued forth, the sum of twenty pounds *per annum* rent for every Knights Fee which he shall

K

hold,

§. 5.

hold, or proportionably according to the partes thereof.

1. That in the granting of Wardships to the Mother or next friends, according to the Instructions of King James, with those reasonable cares and considerations of debts and younger children used by the Court of Wards and Liveries, the marriages of the Wards and Rents of their Lands during all the time of their minorities computed together, be never above one years improved value, which will be but the half of that which is now accounted to be a reasonable Fine, and is frequently paid by many Cophold Tenants whose Fines are certain.

2. That the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and Bishop of *Durham*, who by antient exemptions and priviledge are to have the wardships of Tenants, holding of them by *Knight service* in their minorities, though they hold other Lands in *Capite* and by *Knight service* of the King may be ordained to doe the like favours.

3. That all that hold in *Capite* and by *Knight service* be according to their antient liberties and rights granted by the Charter of King *Henry* the first, freed (as in reason they ought) from all Assessments of their demesain Lands touching warre.

4. That *Primer Seisins* be taken away of such kind of Teatures, and no more paid.

5. That the Lands holden in *Socage*, or of any other mesne Lords in case of minority of any in ward to the King, by reason of Tenure in *Capite*, or *pour cause de gard*, being taken into consideration only as to the Fine, for the marriage may not be put under any Rent or Ltaise to be made by the Court of Wards, but freed,

as they were frequently and antiently by Writs sent to the Escheators.

6. That the King in recompence thereof may have and receive of every Duke or Earl dying seized of any Lands or Hereditaments in *Capite* and by *Knight Service* two hundred pounds, of every Marquess, Viscount and Baron two hundred marks, and of every one that holdeth by a Knights Fee twenty pounds for a Relief, or proportionably according to the quantity of the Fee which he holdeth.

7. That incroachments and wast grounds holden in *Capite* and by *Knight Service*, may be no cause of wardship, or paying any other duties incident to that Tenure, if it shall upon the first proof and notice be relinquished.

8. That only Esuage and Service of warre (except in the aforesaid cases of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and Bishop of *Durham*) and all other incidents (except Wardships) due by their Tenants which hold of them by *Knight Service*, be restored to mesne Lords, and that the Reliefs of five pounds for a whole Knights Fee, or proportionably according to the quantity of Lands of that kind of Fee holden, shall be after the death of every such Tenant twenty pounds.

9. That to lessen the charges of Escheators and Juries for every single Office or Inquisition to be found or taken, after the death of every tenant in *Capite* and by *Knight Service*, the time of petitioning within a moneth after the death of the Ancestor, may be enlarged to three moneths, and the Shire, Town, City, or principall place of every County be appointed with certain dayes or times for the finding of Offices, to the

end that one and the same Meeting, and one and the same Jury, with one and the same charge, or by a contribution of all parties concerned, may give a dispatch thereunto.

10. That in case of neglecting to petition within three moneths after the death of the Tenant in *Capite* and by *Knight Service*, or otherwise concealing any Wardships, or not suing out of *Livery*, if upon information brought, issue joyned, and witnesses examined, or any time before Hearing or Tryall of the Cause, the party offending or concerned shall pay the Prosecutor his double costs, and satisfy the King the mesne rates, he shall be admitted to compound.

11. That the unnecessary Bonds formerly taken in the Court of Wards at two shillings six pence, or three shillings charge upon suing out of every *Diem clausit extremum*, or Writ to find an Office, obliging the Prosecutor thereunto, may be no more taken, when as the time limited for petitioning to compound for Wardships, and the danger of not doing of it will be engagement sufficient.

12. That Grants Leases and Decrees of the Court of Wards may not (to the great charge of the Wards or others concerned therein) be unnecessarily, as they have been, inrolled at length or otherwise, with the *Auditors* of that Court, when as the same was recorded before by other Officers of that Court to which the *Auditors* may have a free access, and at any time take extracts out of them.

13. That a severe Act of Parliament be made against such as shall misuse or waste any Wards Estate, Lands, Woods and Timber committed or granted to them;

them, or any personal Estate which belongeth unto them or shall not give the Wards fit education, or shall disparage them in their Marriages, or marry them without any competent Portion, or shall not within a moneth after the death of such Ward, or coming to his or her age of one and twenty years make a true accompt and payment unto the said Ward or his or her Heirs or Executors, of all that shall be by them due and payable to him or them by reason of the said Wardship, upon pain to pay to the use of the said Ward, his or her Heirs, Executors or Administrators, besides the said moneys due and payable to the use of the said Ward double costs and damages expended or sustained therein.

That all Lands hereafter escheated and forfeited to his Majesty (in cases where there shall be no restoration to the next in discent or remainder) be inseparable, and as a *Sacrum patrimonium* annexed to the Crown, never to be aliened, leased, or charged with any Rent-charge or Annuity further then for life or one and twenty years.

§. 6.

That all Corporations of Trade, may besides Fines and Amerciaments to be imposed and taken to their own use, have also power to impose Fines and Amerciaments to the use of his Majesty and his Heirs and Successors, and have no power to release or discharge any Penalties, and Issues forfeited to the King: And that the Town Clerks of Cities and Towns Corporate, and Clerks of every Corporation or Company of Trade shall be bound by Oath and Recognizance to the King to certifie and estreat into the Exchequer all Fines, Issues and Amerciaments forfeited and lost, at two usuall Terms in every year, that is to say, *Easter* and *Michaelmas*.

§. 7.

That

§. 8.

That the By-lawes of every Corporation and Company of Trade, and every City and Town Corporate which ought to be perused and approved by the Lord Chancellor of *England* and Lord, Chief Justices of either Benches, or Justices of Assize, or any three of them, and are not to be contrary to the Lawes, may be according to the Statute of 19 Hen. 7. cap. 7. perused and allowed by them.

§. 9.

That upon every bloodshed or breach of the peace, as by the Civil Law in forreign parts, and heretofore was anciently used in *England* by the Common Law thereof, a reasonable mulct or penalty be imposed to be gathered by the Magistrates, as the *Drossaerts* do in many places in *Holland*, and be answered to the King, though the parties do agree or release and discharge one another. That all *Misericordia's* which are now the only *Vestigia's*, left of that antient Custome and Prerogative in Cases of *Nonsuits*, and Pleas of *Non est factums* not verified, may be put into certain reasonable penal sums, duly collected and answered to the King, his Heirs and Successors, which besides an annual and casual profit to his Majesty, will quiet and lessen contentions, and bring a great ease to the people.

§. 10.

That in cases of Manslaughter there be before any pardon granted a reasonable satisfaction made according as it was heretofore practised in our Lawes of *England*, both before and since the Conquest, made to the wives and children of the Deceased, or if none to the next of kindred, unless the parties concerned shall otherwise agree their recompence or satisfaction, and an *Estimatio capitis*, or value of the party offending also paid to the King. That upon convictions
of

of Adulteries & Fornication, as was antiently used, there be paid to the King a penalty proportionable to the offence; and that in all Tryals for Manslaughter, Murder or other crimes, that hard and unreasonable custom now and heretofore used in *England*, that witnesses may not be brought, heard, or examined against the King be abolished, and that all good and lawfull testimonies which may tend to the discovery of the fact, may be, as in other Cases and Tryals, heard and received.

That there be in every Circuit, as antiently, a Clerk, besides the Clerk of the Assize, appointed to enter in a Roll the Fines imposed by the Justices, and to make Estreats thereof duly into the Exchequer.

§. 11.

That in all Actions of Trespasse, or any other Action, to be brought in the Court of the Kings Bench at *Westminster*, or by *Quo minus* in the Office of Pleas in the Court of the Kings Exchequer at *Westminster*, or in the Court of the Marshalsea, or Court of the Virge of the Kings Palace at *Westminster*, whereupon any declaration shall be in debt, there be upon the first Process or Writ such Fines paid to the King, and in such manner as have been antiently and are now paid to the King upon actions of debt retournable in the Court of Common Pleas at *Westminster*: And that upon every such first Writ the Plaintiffs Attorney doe in order thereunto indorse the just sum in debt, which he intendeth to declare upon.

§. 12.

That every Merchant or Trader that shippeth any goods to be exported, or unlades any imported, shall under his hand attested, or if need be, upon his oath deliver unto his Majesties Farmers or Customers a true note or Cocquet of all such goods exported and imported.

§. 13.

imported, and the true contents and value thereof.

§. 14.

And that who ever shall wittingly or knowingly deceive his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors therein, shall for the first offence forfeit five times the value, and for the second ten times the value, and for the third to be disfranchised, and never more permitted to trade: And that every conviction of any such offence shall if pleaded be a bar to them in any Action to be brought, commenced and prosecuted by them.

§. 15.

That once in every three years Commissions be issued to carefull and worthy men in every County and City uninterrested, to enquire of all charitable uses, and the employments and abuses thereof, and if need be to put a better order therein for the future: and that the Arrears be also collected and paid, the one moiety to his Majesty, and the other to be employed to the charitable uses.

§. 16.

That Commissions be likewise issued now (more then formerly necessary by the dissolution of Monasteries and Religious Houses, and the great disuse of Hospitalities and Almes deeds) to enquire and certifie the number of Poor requiring almes in every Parish in every County and City, that all vagabond and wandering Beggars be returned to the severall Parishes where they were born, and where it cannot may be reduced to some Parishes in every County or City less troubled then others with poor, and more able to maintain them, that the Church-wardens or Governours of every Parish (as is usually done in *Holland*, where by their excellent orders and care of their Poor, very few are to be seen either wandering or miserable) may upon poverty happening to any Family, or the death

of

the Father or Mother of children, go or send to their houses as the Commissioners *de assés* at *Amsterdam* usually do, lift up the broken hearted, and enquire what are their necessities, or what there is to maintain them, and accordingly make provision for them, by relieving the aged, sick, or impotent, providing work for such as are able, and putting out of children at fitting ages to be Apprentices, or to service, or some other employments, wherein we may well hope for those good effects which the like courses in *France*, by the erecting of the *Hospitals de alien*, or other Hospitals in or about *Paris* have lately assured, that the encrease and decrease of the poor in every Parish, and the Collections and Assessments for them, and Legacies and charitable uses given to the poor be yearly certified to the Clerk of the Peace of every City & County at the Quarter Sessions to be holden after *Michaelmas*, to be by him entred into fair Books with Calenders and Tables fitted thereunto, & publickly read before the Justices at the next Quarter Sessions after, to the end that the Justices there assembled may duly consider thereof, and make such further orders and Provisions, as shall be fitting and requisite: And that when the English Captives at *Algier* shall be released, and no more likely to be in that condition, the one pound per cent. granted by Act of Parliament for that purpose, or the like allowance and proportion for seven years to be allowed out of the Customs-house may be employed to relieve and make a stock for the Poor of England: And in regard that such as sue at Law *in forma pauperis*, notwithstanding all the cares which have been hitherto taken by the Courts of Justice in assigning them Counsel and Attornies, and ordering that

no Fees should be taken, they doe for want of money and those cares and diligences which are only purchased and procured by money, many times, but tire themselves to no purpose, and after many years expence of time and labour in trudging to and fro, with their foul and tattered Bundles and Papers, wither away, & die in the hopes of that which for want of a due assistance and vigorous prosecution they could never bring to pass.

That an Utter-Barrister or Councillor at Law, be once in every three years appointed by the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the great Seal of *England* for the time being, and to continue for that time, and no longer, in the high Courts of Chancery and the Courts of Kings Bench, Exchequer and Dutchy of *Lancaster*, and a Sergeant at Law in the Court of Common-pleas to be for the like time nominated and appointed by the Lord chief Justice of the Court of Common-pleas for the time being, to be of councill & assistant for all rights and duties of men and women suing in *forma pauperis*, and as Counsel to assist and help the poor of the respective places in the prosecution and recovery of all Legacies and charitable uses given to them or penalties given or ordained by any Statute to be had or levied for their use, or any Parish collections and assessments withheld from them, for which they shall take no Fees but in a reasonable manner upon the recovery thereof, or end of the said Suits: And for their better encouragement may in all the Courts of Justice of this kingdom, according to their said several nominations and appointments, as well Superior as Inferior, have a *pra audiente* in those & other causes next to the Council learned of the Kings and Queens of *England*, and the Prince or Heir apparent.

That

That in every County and City there be a publick Work-houſe to imploy the Poor in the manufacture of Woollen or Linnen cloth, making fiſhing Nets, or other Manufacture; and that for their better encouragement they may as they doe in *Holland*, after a competent number of hours in every day imployed in the work of the Publick, be allowed two hours in a day to work for their own advantage, notwithstanding that their lodgings, diet, and fitting apparel be defrayed out of the Publick; and that the Governours thereof may for their encouragement have the benefit and liberty of Exportation and Importation of any the ſaid commodities without any Cuſtome to be paid for the ſame, upon the Certificate of the next Juſtice of Peace of ſuch County or City, upon the oath of every ſuch Governour, that the ſaid quantities to be exported were made or wrought at the ſaid publick Workhouſe, and upon the oath of ſuch Governour, that the commodities imported are to be imployed, and uſed only in the ſaid publick Workhouſe.

And that the kindred of Poor living in any part of *England* and *Wales* not taking almes, or overburdened with poverty, may be ſought out and enforced to a reaſonable contribution according to their abilities towards the maintenance, or providing for ſuch Poor and decayed as within the eighth degree are of their own blood and lynage; and where it may be, put them into ſuch a way of living as may exempt them from the fate of common ſervants, or people taking almes, or from being placed in common Workhouſes, that by ſuch means and proviſions to be made for the Poor, which our Acts of Parliament, and the careleſs and ma-

ny times purloyning Collectors and Overseers of the Poor in severall Parishes, have not yet performed. And that all Nobility, Gentlemen and others, excepting such whose constant and necessary attendance upon the persons of the King, Queen or Prince shall not permit the same, having an Estate of Lands of Inheritance of the yearly value of one hundred pounds *per annum*, or more, above reprises and their houses of residence in any Parish of *England* or *Wales* not keeping their *Christmas* in the said house or Parish, shall at every of the said Feasts pay unto the Poor of the said Parish the sum of forty shillings, or proportionably according to that rate of his or their Lands lying or being in the said Parish, besides their other payments to the Poor collected and assessed in the said Parish.

That so the multitude of Beggars in *England* may no more be a *Byword* amongst other Nations, that there may be no complaining in our streets, nor such dismall and sad spectacles, as the leprous, blind, lame and aged people and young children crying out for bread, and ready to starve for want of food or clothing, nor so many counterfeits or tricks to make an ill use of charities to uphold their lazy and ugly condition of life.

§. 17.

That the Clerks of the *Peace* and *Affizes*, and every Justice of *Peace* shall take their oathes not to release or discharge, or respire any Fines, Issues, Recognizances and Amerciaments forfeited & due to the King, but carefully and duly estreat and certifie them every half year into the Exchequer in the Terms of *Easter* and *St. Michael*, which the example of *Hengham* a Ju'ge in the Reign of King *Edward* the first, who for reducing an Amerciament

ment or Fine of thirteen shillings four pence, to six shillings eight pence, in favour and pity of a poor man, was grievously fined, and ordered to provide at his own charge the great Clock at *Westminster*, may perswade them not to violate.

That the Ballance, and *In* and *Out* of forraign Trade may be observed and reduced into Books, to be yearly brought into the Exchequer, but not with Blanks, fair Seals, Covers and Labels, as they have used to be to little purpose. §. 18.

That the more to encourage Merchants to an honest accompt and payment of their Customes to the King, and to deal better with him, it may be enacted that where any Ships of any Merchants, and their goods and lading shall be taken in times of hostility with any other Prince, so as it be not by the carelesness and neglect of the Merchants in carrying prohibited goods, or the Captain or owner of the Ships in not making so good a defence, or not arming or providing themselves so well as they ought, the losses of such Merchants and ship-owners duely estimated and proved before the Judges of the Admiralty shall be refunded out of the next Prizes which shall be taken from that Nation, Prince or Enemy that took it, the accustomed allowances to the Lord high Admiral and others first deducted. §. 19.

That the wages of Servants now trebled more then what it was twenty years agoe, and of Labourers and Workmen very much increased by reason of the intolerable and unbecomming pride of clothes now in fashion amongst them by licence, and imitation of times of pride, disobedience, disorder and rebellion, and the folly of some of their Masters and Mistresses enjoying them. §. 20.

them to wear clothes too high for them, may be limited and ordered to be as they were before these last twenty years, that every Master or Mistrefs that giveth more shall forfeit double the value to the King, and that no Servant who hath formerly served in any other place be received or taken into service without a certificate or testimony of their good behaviour from their Maister or Mistrefs where they last served, if they shall not appear to be unreasonable, or for malice, or any sinister ends to deny the same.

§. 21.

That the Tenths of all the Fishing in the *British* or *English* Seas by Barks or Busses, now beginning to be instituted, and taken into consideration, which in part was intended to be had by King *Edward* the sixth upon the coasts of *Wales*, *Ireland* and *Baltimore*, by building a Fort or Castle upon the streight to command (as Captain *John Smith* relates in his discourse of the benefits of Fishing in our *English* Seas) a tribute for Fishing, and if industry fail not, is like (if we but imitate the *Hollanders*, who have hitherto enjoyed that which was none of their own, and enriched themselves by our carelesnes) to grow up to a great, and not to be estimated National profit be paid and accompted for to the King and his Heirs and Successors, who may well deserve it, when as besides his Sovereignty of the Sea, and the guard and protection of them by his Navie and Shipping, he hath of late in the midst of his own wants and necessities for the better encouragement of his people to seek their own good, and that which our *British* Seas will plentifully afford them, given all his Customs inward and outward for any the returns to be made by the sale of Fish in the *Baltick* Seas, *Denmark* and *France* for

for seven years for the first entrance into the Trade of Fishing.

That the rivers in *England* and *Wales* not yet navigable, and fit to be made navigable, may by a publick purchase of the Mills or Wears standing upon them, and pulling down the Wears & Kiddels hindring it, attempted in the Reigns of King *Henry* the third and *Edward* the third, by several Statutes made for the taking of them away, be made navigable, and a reasonable Toll or Custome upon every Vessell and Freight, paid to the King, his Heirs and Successors.

§. 22.

That for the better support of our Nobility, and the honours which they enjoy, and that as starres in our firmament, they may be able to attend the Sun their Sovereign, and not suffer such *Eclipses* in their Estates and Revenues, as too many have lately done, that the *Lions* which should guard the Thrones of our Kings, may not pine away or languish, and the stately columns and pillars thereof moulder into ruins and decay, and have small, or unbecoming Estates, to maintain them in the splendor of their Ancestors, and the Royal Revenue not to be troubled or lessened by suits or requests to supplie them, they may according to the intent and custome of the Fewdall Laws, and the locality which ought to be in Earldoms and Baronies, not be without some honorary possessions, which was so usual and frequent in *England*, as through the three first Centuries after the Conquest the Lands belonging to Earldomes and Baronies were accompted to be parcels and members thereof, and the word Honor so comprehensive as it contained and comprised all the Lands belonging thereunto, as well as the Earl-

§. 23.

Earldomes, Baronies and Title which did in fundry of our former Kings reigns grants pass and comprehend the Land as well as the Titles.

And that according to that laudable and ever to be imitated example of *Thomas* late Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, in obtaining an Act of Parliament in the third year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Martyr for the annexing of divers Baronies and Lands to the Castle and Earldome of *Arundel*, inseparable and unalienable in contemplation of the poverty and small Estates of the then Lord *Stafford*, and some other of the antient English Nobility wetherbeaten and wasted by the injuries of time or the luxuries, and carelesness of their Ancestors.

The Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts, Barons, and Baronets of *England*, leaving some other Lands to their own disposing, for the preferring of younger children, payment of debts, and supply of necessities, which accidents may cast upon them, may be ordered to settle & annex by like Acts of Parliament the *Capita Baroniarum*, and chief Castles, Manors and Lands belonging to their Earldomes, Baronies or Estates competent and sufficient to keep up and sustain the honour and dignity thereof from the gripes or defilements of poverty and Adversities not to be aliened or separated from their Earldomes, Baronies or Dignities as long as it shall please God to continue them.

§. 24.

That the antient use of the *Exchequer* be restored, and the Kings revenues carefully collected and answered, and that the Justices in Eyre of the Kings Forrests and Chases, on this side and beyond *Trent*, Clerkes of the Market, and Commissioners, and Clerks of the
Com-

Commissioners of Sewers do duly certify into the Exchequer all Fines, Issues, Amerciaments imposed and forfeited.

That upon all manufactures made beyond the Seas, and all things to be imported tending to excess and luxury, as Tobacco, Silks, &c. there be an Imposition more then ordinary, which the wisdom of Neighbor Nations have ever thought expedient, and was in the Reign of King *James* the prudent advice in Parliament of the Lord Treasurer *Salisbury*.

§. 25.

That in the deplorable Cases of wreck at Sea, the Masters or Owners of such Ships, not being Pirates or Robbers (whether there be any living thing remaining or not in the Ship) all and every part of the lading, Tackle, and Ship which shall be saved from the fury of the Sea, or found on shore, notwithstanding any detestable custome to the contrary, may according to the Ancient Equitable Laws of *Oleron* be saved and preserved for the right Owners coming within a year and a day to claim the same, and tendring such just charges and recompence, as by two of the next Justices of Peace not interessed, shall be found to be reasonable, for those that were Instrumental in the preservation thereof, that so the inhumane and unchristian customes of too many who live upon the Sea Coasts, being in a Shipwrack as pitiless and cruel as the Winds and Seas, taking away that which they lest, and rejoycing in the disasters and miseries of those that are afflicted, may be abolished.

§. 26.

That Champerty and maintenance being now crept through the care and severity of all our former good Laws and Statutes made to prevent it, into such a general

§. 27.

ral practice and profit, as in the confidence of dark contrivances, and the impossibility or difficulty of discovery of them. Some of our Gentlemen of the *Gyges* ring or *invisible Estates*, in a way which they have found out to live, as well without a Revenue, or other lawful means and professions as with them, can like *Nimrods*, or mighty Hunters, by shares gained in the driving of Causes, support an idle *Gallantry* by the spoil and oppression of others; some women more *wily* then good can be *Agitators* or *Retrivers* of causes, not concerning them, for a part of the hoped for *Booty*; and many Citizens and Tradesmen do buy pretended Titles and Interests, and ingage and furnish money for no small parts to be had upon the success of Suites in Law; and too many Attornyes, Sollicitors, and others, can make it the best of their employments to deal in gross and by whole sale, and will not as the Law enjoyns them, make Bills or Tickets to their Clyents of their just and allowed Fees and disbursments. Some good Laws and powerful restrictions may be made to prevent or punish those grand abuses; and that if either the Plaintiff or Defendant in any Action shall require it, an Oath or Oaths may be given at the Tryal or Hearing of such Suites or Causes, to any who may discover such *Champerties* or *Maintenance*; and if any shall be found offending therein, either by disbursing of money, to have any share or part of the thing in question, or by any pre-contract, or other ingagement, the Verdict may not be taken, nor Judgement entered; or if it shall be discovered and proved after the Verdict taken and Judgement entred, before the end of the Term, wherein such Judgement shall be entred, the said

said Judgement be by the Judges of that Court arrested or made void, and whether it be discovered and proved before Judgement entred, or after the parties offending, as well those that committed the Champerty and Maintenance, as all their Abettors may every one of them forfeit and pay to the King and his Heirs and Successors, the sum of one hundred pounds, and be imprisoned without Bail or Mainprise, untill they shall have paid the same, and also forfeit and pay to the party greived, his double Costs and Damage, together with the moyety, or half of the matter in question.

That there be no pardon or reversal of any Outlary, in Civil aswell as Criminal Causes, or Actions, without five Marks first paid to the King in discharge of his Contempt, and a Charter of Pardon, as was anciently used, first sued out under the Great Seal of *England*. §. 28.

That all Sheriffs, under-Sheriffs, and their Deputies, do at the entrance or admission into their Offices, take an Oath not to imbrace any Juror or Juries, or for any Fee or Reward, or otherwise to nominate any, at the request either of the Plaintiffs or Defendants, or of any on their behalf; and that they shall not make out, or deliver, or willingly or wittingly permit to be made in their names, any Blanck Warrant or Precept to Arrest any person without a Writ under the Seal of the Court, wherein such Action is laid or to be tried, first had and delivered unto them; and that no Sheriff or under-Sheriff, do crave allowance or respite for any debts of the Kings, but upon just cause, That every Juror, if the Plaintiff or Defendant, or their Attorneys, §. 29.

torneys shall before they be sworn require it, do also take an Oath that he hath not received any Instructions or Evidence before hand from the Plaintiff or Defendant, or their Attornyes, or any on their behalf.

§. 30.

That all English Merchants trading into Foreign parts, may be ordained to bring into *England*, at or in their return, a certain and reasonable quantity of Bullion or coin of Gold or Silver, to be yearly certified and Registered in the Exchequer, and that such as shall be brought in, may not as it is now, be bought and Registered in the name and for the use of the *East Indian Company*; and that the *East Indian Company* to prevent any disguise, which may be made use of betwixt them and the Merchants, may also be ordered yearly to Register and Certifie into the Exchequer, all such Gold and Silver Bullion or coin thereof as shall be imported by the said *East Indian Company*.

§. 31.

That all Foreign Merchants, Trading into *England*, or any the Dominions thereof, be ordained to export at their returns English Manufactures and Commodities, to the value of what they imported, and not to make their returns in money, or by Bills of Exchange, as the *Jews* in great numbers trading hither, are known now to do. And that all Merchants Alien, if they be not such as have houses and habitations here, or if they have, do at their first beginning to Trade, enter into Recognizances of great penalties in Chancery, not to Transport, or cause to be Transported out of *England*, as was in part provided for by the Statute of 2 *H. 6. chap. 6.* Or returned by Bills of Exchange any more then the sum of five pounds for their necessary charges, upon pain of forfeiting treble the value thereof.

That

That the many more then formerly used deceits, in the Shearing, Tentering, hot Pressing, and false Dying of our *English* Clothes, which do much or more endanger our Trade of Cloathing, then the Transportation of Fullers Earth, Sheeps Pelts with the Wool upon them, or the Clothes in the Whites, may be by some good Laws, restrained and suppressed, and that the *Aulnage* aswell of Cloth as Stuffs, may according to sundry Acts of Parliament and other provisions be better looked unto and put in execution.

§. 32.

That the great and many Deceits, Abuses, and Adulterations now used in most or too many Trades and Manufactures, surpassing all the Cheats and Tricks of *Hocus Pocus*, or which the Pillories, & the Court of *Star Chamber* heretofore punished, ingrossings of Commodities, or carrying them beyond the Seas, on purpose to make a scarcity, and bring them in again at double or greater Rates; unlawful confederacies to make the Manufactures so slight or evil-wrought, as they may the sooner be worn out; or by a small price paid to the Workmen, get the greater Rate in the Retail, Bonds or Securities enforced from Workmen not to make or sell at that rate to any other; Combinations to enhance Prices, and so many more ungodly Artifices employed, as *Tricks* and *Trades*, are now grown to be *Termes* convertible, and the *Divels Registers* have not precedents enough for them, whereby not onely numberless & great oppressions are daily exercised upon the people, to the impoverishing of many of them, by those that like *Pikes* in the Fish Ponds, do live only better then others, by devouring and undoing the smaller Frye, and industriously imploy themselves therein, and at the same

§. 33.

same time cry out of injustice and oppression where it was not, and busied themselves about Religion and *Gospel* Purity, when they never intended nor could not afford to practice it, whereby all our *English* Trade and Manufactures are disparaged and brought into a slight esteem, and made to be unsaleable, or at very low rates in the parts beyond the Seas, and to give place to the Commodities and Manufactures of other Nations more honestly made, and if not speedily remedied, will render all his Majesties cares of reviving and promoting the *English* Trade and Merchandise of no avail, as long as that Canker, or a principal cause of the decay and mine of it shall be permitted, may by some good Laws be restrained and suppressed.

§. 34. That the many good propositions heretofore made by Mr. *Henry Robinson* and some others, concerning the Regulation or bettering of the ways of Trade and Merchandise, may now after a Committee of Trade in the times of Usurpation and Confusion, sleeping too much over it, and doing nothing, whilst Trade it self came to be almost ruined, be taken into a more serious consideration, and some good Laws enacted in pursuance of them.

§. 35. That the Manufacture of Linnen Cloth, the importation whereof from *Flanders* and other Foreign parts, expends the Nation, little less than 100000 *l. per annum*, by reason that too many of our Wives in *England* have exchanged their good Housewifery for Gallantry, and *Spinning* for spending, may be more encouraged in *England* by Injoyning six Acres in every hundred Acres of errable Land in *England* and *Wales*, to be yearly sowed with Hemp & Flax, and that there be an Aulnage of

of Linnen Cloth, as well as of ~~Stuffs~~ and Woollen Cloth.

That our Laws be nor (as too many of them use to be) *Still Born*, or expiring by that time they can be read or recorded, or *Starved at Nurse*; but that some good Laws may be made to prevent or cure their *Swarming* or *Convulsion* fits, and bring them up to the good ends or purposes, for which they were ordained, and put them in execution. That our Paths being restored, we may rejoyce in our Laws and Constitutions, and abhor those wandering after *Dark Lambent*, or the *ignis fatuus* of newlights, which have lead us into many great miseries and confusions.

§. 36.

That the Excise of Ale, Beer, Perry, and Syder, and the charges affliction, and troubles, which it brings upon the people, which before our times of misery, would have brought death and ruine any private contriver, and was at the first created by *Oliver* and his *Impet* to maintain a cursed Rebellion, and set up a destroying and detestable Anarchy, may be abolished, and taken away, and the Nation restored to the freedom and quiet which they formerly enjoyed under this our ancient and excellently composed Monarchy.

§. 37.

That his Majesties Ancient and just Rights of Royal Pourveyances upon a due Regulation of any evils or oppressions which may be proved to have been committed in the manner of taking of them, may be restored to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and t^e at very great Consumption of his Estate, occasioned by an enhance, and trebling of the Rates and prices of Provision for his Houshold, which hath laid heavy burdens upon his too small and overmuch im-

§. 38.

impoverished Revenues, multiplyed his wants and necessities, disturbed and disparaged the order and honor of his house, and produced very many great Inconveniences worthy to be remedied by the Parliament, and the care which they usually take for the support of his Imperial Crown and Dignity, may be cured.

And when a long and generall observation and experience can tell every man, who is not a stranger to his own affairs, or of those of other men, how hard a thing it is for one that is behind hand to overcome his Povertie and get before hand; how impossible it will be for a private man to live out of Debt, when his yearly and necessary expences and disbursements shall far surmount his Receipts and Revenues; how necessary a Treasury, *Banke*, or overplus of money, which is *Robur belli & fundamentum ac firmamentum patrie*, is for a King in times of War, and its many chargeable occasions, and the power and reputation of it in times of Peace to preserve it; and that all Kingdoms and people never were or could think themselves safe without it.

That in order to publick good, and to consolidate the hoped for happinefs of King and People; which the pretended Parliaments of our late Times of Usurpation, busying themselves in laying Burdens and Taxes upon the People, for the maintenance of a War, and an Arbitrary power, and Tyranny, and the continuance of their miseries, could never find the way or leisure to establish.

A Royal and Princely yearly Revenue may be settled upon his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors; and to the end to make the Plaister or the Tent proportionable to the wound, and to the cure intended, and not make the repaires of his Revenues to be insufficient or

more

more chargeable and burdensome, by doing it by parcels or at several times, whereby it may ~~be~~ before it can be repaired, or suddainly after; and for the better satisfaction of some of the Purchasers, who were the cause of their own and his Majesties troubles and miseries, and of the Kings Loyal Party who suffered with him in it;

The highest monethly Assesment or Tax which in our late times of confusion, was *one hundred and twenty thousand pounds per mensem*, may by Assesment or Subsidies, or some other way proportionable unto it for the next two years, if the Parliament shall think fit, be assented unto, and yearly collected and paid into such hands as they shall appoint, and such part thereof not exceeding the sum of two hundred thousand pounds, be distributed by his Majesty, to the suffering and Loyal *English* who took Armes for him or his Royal Father, and never deserted their Loyalty; or to their Wives and Children surviving them, as his Majesty under his sign Manual shall direct, and some other part of the said moneys, not exceeding the sum of *one hundred thousand pounds* arising out of the said Assesments. be employed for satisfaction, without allowance for Interest (which should not be for wickedness or sinfull contracts) of such Wives and Children of Purchasers, or the Purchasers of Purchasers, which have yet received no satisfaction according to his Majesties Declarations, by the Bishops, Deanes, and Chapters, or Prebends, or out of his Majesty or his Royal Mother the Queens Revenues, or which have not been Purchasers by false *Debenturs*; and the other remaining undisposed moneys as aforesaid, of the said two years Taxe, to be and remain to his Majesty, his Heirs

and Successors, as a sacred Patrimony unalienable to be annexed, inseparably to the Crown of *England*, not to be Leased or Rent charged, further then for one or two Lives, or one and twenty years.

That after the end of five years next ensuing, there be another monthly Tax or Subsidy of 120000 *l.* more for two whole years then next ensuing, to be raised as aforesaid, and disposed of by such as the Parliament shall appoint for his Majesties use, of which, if his Majesty shall please, there may also be issued by Warrant under his Majesties sign Manual, such moneys as his Majesty shall think fitting, not exceeding the sum of two hundred thousand pounds, to be employed for the further relief of such of the Loyal suffering party in *England* for his Majesty, or his late Royal Father, as his Majesty shall appoint, and that the residue of the monys to be collected and raised by the said monethly Tax or Assessement for two whole years be, as soon as conveniently it may, laid out and disposed for the purchasing of an honorable Revenue in Land for the King & his Successors unalienable as aforesaid, and to no other use or purpose, which they that could pay as much, and a great deal more to uphold a *Slavery*, may be better contented to pay, to establish a *redemption* and freedom.

And that after the end of three years next after the said two years, there be a like monethly Tax gathered and collected for two whole years next ensuing, to be disposed of by such as the Parliament shall appoint, for the buying of an honorable and Princely Revenue in Lands of inheritance for the King and his Heirs and Successors, never to be aliend from the Crown of *England*; other then as aforesaid. And although it may seem

seem to be a great sum of money in the Total, to be raised out of the people, yet it being the more probable and easie way, and a great deal more necessary then what hath been done for worser ends and occasions, and being to be born by so many Cities, Towns, Counties, and people as are to contribute thereunto in several yeers, and with several respirations, will thereby not onely free them from many of the like publike Taxes and Assessements hereafter, and save them in their purses and estates, as much or more then that will amount unto, by some good Laws and provisions to be made for the freeing of them from many of the gripings and oppressions of one another, but entail our happiness and a greater then formerly freedom, quiet and safety upon themselves and their posterity.

For there was, is, and ever will be, a necessity of power, strength, and riches to be in a King that intends either to protect or make happy himself and his people, as well as to have their love and affection; and though *David* when he was in his private condition, could before he was King of *Israel* rescue a Lamb of his flock, slay a Lyon and a Bear, and with a sling and a peeble stone kill the dreadful *Goliath*; and that *Nathan* the Prophet (no flatterer but a man of God) had after he was a King, said unto him, *The Lord is with thee*, and brought him a message from God, that *His house, and Kingdom, and throne should be established for ever*, yet neither he, nor his subjects the men of *Judah* and *Israel*, could believe him or themselves to be in any condition of safety without his mighty men of war, *Militia*, Captaines of thousands, and Captains over hundreds; nor did his son *Solomon* after God had

given him a large and understanding heart, and a portion of wisdom beyond that which ever was granted to mankind, with a promise likewise of riches and honor, suppose it to be any policy, to neglect his Tributes and Presents, the improvement and well ordering of his Revenues, and putting an honorable order in his household, to build Cities of Store, and Cities for his Chariots, and Cities for his Horsemen, and a Navy of Ships in *Ezion Geber*, and send them to *Ophir* to fetch Gold.

Nor can it be certainly for the good and safety of the people to do by their earthly King, who untied the chains and fetters of their *folly*, restored them to their Laws and Liberties, and, as a balm of *Gilead*, cured and healed the wounds of those that never could do it themselves.

Nor accord well with their gratitude, or the many protestations and promises which they made of sacrificing their lives and fortunes, and all that they had in order to his happiness.

Or with the repentance and satisfaction (which makes repentance efficacious) of those that were the causes of his twelve years misery and affliction, greater, longer, and sharper then any of his own hundred and eight Royal Progenitors ever endured, enough to have turned his youth into the gray hairs and infirmities of an old and decrepit age.

To doe by him as they doe by their heavenly King, take, get, and receive all they can from him, but return as little as they may for it, or by the earth their common feeder and nourisher in their lifetimes, and the receiver and entertainer of them at their deaths, by making furrows on her back, and enforcing it to serve all their
their

their designs and business; and for all her fruits and kindness, doe not so well by her as the Heathen, who could sacrifice to *Tellus* and *Ceres*, but think they do enough, if in the moneths of *April* and *May* they shall be pleased to admire her beauty, and bear Harvest well contented to fill their Barns with her bounty.

And will be as likely to be for their good, as for children to have their parents so poor and impotent, as not to be able to protect them, or for those that are to go a Sea Voyage, to have the ships ill or not at all victualled, or to adventure in a War or Garrison, when the Commander in chief, or the General, upon whose wisdom, valour, strength, and conduct the safety of all dependeth, shall be every day to seek for victuals to feed them or himself, Ammunition or Weapons to defend, and mony to pay them.

Unless they could be assured by no doubting Oracle, that it would be for the good, honor, peace and plenty of the Kingdom to have the head, faint, languish, & want its necessary support & Food, and that the members in the body natural although never so warmly clad, or made much of, can thrive whilst the Head is sick and infirme.

Or unless they would be as wise as the Citizens of *Constantinople*, who rather then they would impart any of their Riches to their Emperor for the most necessary defence of their City, Estates, and Religion, against the *Turk* when their City was besieged by him, would reserve it for a prey to their enemies, and a perpetual slavery for themselves and their posterities, or as our late men of *Reformation*, and murmerers at their own happiness, did in their complaints, and taking away Ship-money, and exchanging it for more miseries then ever

ever any of their Ancestors endured, when afterwards they were enforced to call their slavery a happiness, and to pay and pray, and give God thanks for it.

When as the great charge of Government in times of peace, and the quietest imaginable, and the necessity of the peoples Aids and Taxes, to support it may the better be believed, when *Augustus Caesar*, notwithstanding the enjoyment and full possession of the Empire, or greatest part of the world, with the riches and spoils thereof laid up in the publike Treasuries and their Capitol, enough (besides what *Julius Caesar* had in the civil Wars consumed) to make it the greatest that ever was together at one time above ground; and his great frugality and care in managing his Revenue, by keeping a book or memorials, as *Tacitus* saith, wherein *Opes publica continebantur quantum Civium sociorumque in armis quot classes Regna Provincia Tributa vectigalia & necessitates ac largitiones*, and had as *Bodin* saith, received *Immanem pecuniarum summam ex Testamentis*, great Estates of Inheritance from those very many that made him their Heir, could not subsist without Tributes and Taxes, but though the bloody and expenceful *Belona* was laid to sleep, and there was nothing likely to disturb that happy and grateful calm of peace with which the world was then blessed, found a necessity to Tax all the world, and even *Joseph* with *Mary* the mother of the Redeemer of it, must go up to *Bethlehem* to be taxed and pay Poll-mony, and for all that with all his care and providence in governing that Empire, having spent two paternal Patrimonies *ceterasque hereditates in Rempublicam*, and much of his own Estate upon the Commonwealth, left but a small
and

and inconsiderable Revenue to his heir.

And when as the King by his insupportable charges, great and daily expences for the protection and good of his people, and necessary maintenance of his Royal Dignity, is in a worse condition then any of his Nobility or Gentry, who may when their necessities enforce them strike fail if they please, and measure their expences by their Estates.

Because he cannot defend himself without defending his people, must do like a Prince; and live like a Prince, and it cannot be for the good, safety, and honor of them that he should either live or do otherwise.

But should rather believe as King James the fifth, in Anno 1540. his Majesties great Grandfather did, when in a preamble to an Act of Parliament in Scotland for the annexation of Lands inseparable to the Crown, he did declare, that it *Was understood and well advisedly considered by the Kingis grace, and the Estates of his Realm beand assembled in Parlement, that the patrimony of his Crown and Revenues thereof beand augmented is the great weill and profit baith to the Kingis Grace and his Leiges;* and that King James the sixth, his Majesties Grandfather, and his Parliament of Scotland in Anno 1600. did not erre in the preamble of an Act, *Of Annexation of foresauid Lands and others to the Crown,* wherein they did declare, *That it is clearly understand by the Kings Majesty and Estates of the Realm, that the augmentation of the patrimony and Revenues of the Crown, not onely serves for the forth setting and maintenance of his Highness Honor and Royall Estate, but also relieves greatly his Subjects of divers charges and heavy burdings.* And when after his coming to enjoy the Crown

of *England*, he did in his Declaration in the year 1619. Declaring what things he would be moved to grant to his servants and suitors by way of bounty, and what he would not signifie his *desire not to cast himself and his posterity into the servants or straits which might drive them to lay burdens on the people.*

Nor should the people of this nobler and better natured Nation, who have in the times of Monarchy been blest with a greater freedom then *France, Spain, Holland, Venice*, or any Christian or Heathen people, or Kingdom were ever owners of, be unwilling to imploy as much of their care and well wishes in setting the Kings Revenue, now so much weakened by age and kindness, and ruined for want of repairs, and being repaired, will be but to help to protect and defend themselves as they usually and commonly do in the repairing and building a new their owne houses, amending or making new their Clothes when they perceive them to decay, or refreshing or bringing to heart again their Lands which by doing them good have needed it.

When as those who contrived and assented unto *Oliviers Instrument of Government*, as it was called, who was one of the greatest of Villians and Tyrants in the Christian world, and not only murdered his King, but did all he could to destroy the Bodies, Estates, and Souls of his good people, did more resemble *Antichrist* then either *Pope* or *Turke*, highly deserve a burying place under the Gallows, & all that Ignominy could devise to lay upon him, and was of neither Royal or Noble Birth or breeding, and could be well contented to allow him Ten thousand Horse & Dragoons, & twenty thousand Foot, and the Navy to be maintained by a constant yearly Revenue

venue to be raised for that purpose, with the remainder of the Kings, Queens, and Princes Revenues, not disposed of (except Forests and Chases, and the Mannors thereunto belonging) all the Lands of Delinquents in *Ireland*, in the Counties of *Dublin*, *Kildare*, *Clare* and *Katerlaugh*, the forfeited Lands in *Scotland* (which were great and considerable) the two parts of Recusants Lands in *England*, not compounded for, and all Debts, Fines, Penalties, Issues, and Casual Profits belonging to the Keepers of the Liberties of *England*, so mis-called, with two hundred thousand pounds *per annum* yearly Revenue, for the Administration of Justice and charge of Government, to be and remain to that *Minotaure* or Protector, so called, and his successors, and the Framers of that which was called the Petition and Advice, could afterwards in the year 1656. by a fancied Authority of Parliament, not onely confirm unto him that Revenue in Land settled upon him, with the Casual profits belonging to the Crown of *England*, but intreat him to accept of *ten hundred thousand pounds per annum*, yearly Revenue, to be raised upon the people without a Land Tax for the maintenance of the Army and Navy, with such other supplies, as should be needful to be raised from time to time by consent of Parliament, and three hundred thousand pounds *per annum* in like manner to be raised for his support of the Government.

Need not repine or think that, or a greater Revenue to be too much for the highest born Prince in Christendom, and the Heir of a Succession of Kings for more then one thousand years last past, who could suffer their Regal Power and Authority so to be bound with the Cords of love to their people and the rules of right

reason, as the Sun in all his Travails hath never yet beheld a people enjoying better or so good Laws, and Liberties, and less Taxed or burdened with their Princes occasions.

And when as there is not any City or Town Corporate in *England*, but have received and enjoyed their Charters and Liberties from the King or his Progenitors, not any of the Nobility or Gentry, but have had their honors, privileges and dignities, and all or some of their Lands and Estates from them; nor any kindred or family in *England*, which either by him or some of his famous Progenitors, or the many *Josephs* and *Mordecais* in every age advanced by them, have not mediately or immediately been preferred and advanced, and had all that they have or enjoy by their bounty and munificence, or had much kindness or Royal favors shewed unto them, and like the lesser Trees or Shrubs in the Forest, have comfortably grown up and been protected and shadowed by *Druides* Royal Oak, for which in the care of their own good and safety which are involved in his, they are as their forefathers were, more then ordinarily obliged by those eternal Bonds of gratitude, which time or adversity should never be able to break or obliterate, to contribute all they can to his wellfare, and this our once most famous Monarchy.

That so our *Hercules* may not want his Club to defend Himself and his people, that the cry of Debts and people wanting their money, being the worst of Anguishes to a virtuous and generous mind, may no longer afflict him; that the looking upon a small Revenue may not dishearten him to take the accompts of
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it, and that a greater may, now our *Janns* Temple is shut, put him in mind to do as *Augustus Caesar* did when all the world was at quiet, keep an *Exact* account of his Revenues and Expences.

That he who hath *buildded up our wafts*, and *raised up the former desolations*, may be at rest from his sorrows, and all the people in his Dominions break forth *into singing praises* to the Most High, which hath made him an Instrument to do wonderful things, and like the Dove sent out of *Noahs Ark*, to bring us the Olive Branch, which the *Deep* and the rage of *many waters* had covered.

F I N I S.
